The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
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VOL. III, NO. 136 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY JUNE 9, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY.				
June				
12th "	Arabia	8000		
19th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
SUNDAY.				
4th July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11th "	Khyber	9000		
18th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th "	Caledonia	8000		
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkon and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Jiusen Maru	T. Tenada	3784	31st May	12th June
KanagawaMaru	K. Higo	6238	17th June	29th June
KamakuraMaru	S. Nishimura	6126	20th June	2nd July
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	3rd July	15th July

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS. TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST:, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 1,00,00,000.
The low Premiums and liberal conditions of the
EMPIRE OF INDIA
Offer exceptional advantages to intending Assurers.
Prospectuses, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Manages

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassars.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurar.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Sparta *	5415		12th June †
City of London	9000	22nd June	
City of Lahore	6947	22nd June	

*This steamer (City of Sparta) is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	654	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	"	999	"	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons. Agency
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,
OR BALTIMORE.
For Further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000
Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH TUDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

Weak and emaciated children gain strength rapidly by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Enriches the blood, increases the vitality and strengthens the muscles. They like it too. B. 2

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—
KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes.
'LINGA," 2,185. Friday 11th June. †Direct.
†On arrival of the English Mail.

T. S., "LINGA," 2,185 tons, after arrival of English Mail steamer on Friday, 11th June connecting at Karachi (Passengers only) with S. S. "KASARA" for Muskat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons, on Thursday 10th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.
S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, on or about 10th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
S. S. "DILWARA," 5,378, tons on or about 16th June, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON.
S. S. "ELGIN," on or about 11th instant calling at Tuticorin.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
9th June 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties; Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments;
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA; Telephone No. 42;

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
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BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 500 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on beahlf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

An irritated throat is quickly soothed by Zymole Trokeys. They increase the throat secretions and strengthen the vocal cords. Nothing better for public speakers. 20

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Olympia"	5124	J. L. Henderson	about middle of July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be bertned in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen	48,480,000
Paid-up Capital	"	29,000,000
Reserve Fund	"	19,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Tsingtau
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 267
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.
THE
ENGLISH PIANO
FOR
AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME
Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-; & Rs. 1,300/-, Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-;
The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.
Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the
Sole Agents for
JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

RELIABLE BOOTS FOR MONSOON WEAR.
Black Rs. 16-8 } Nett.
Tan " 17-8 }
In spite of the enormous increase in the price of all English leathers we are able, owing to our holding large stocks at the outbreak of war, to offer these Boots at the exceptionally low price quoted.
This is a Boot that we can thoroughly recommend.
Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 25,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,270
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jallundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE HUP OF THE UNIVERSE—The 1915 Hupmobile is the best value offered in American Cars. A trial will convince you. Agents—

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.,
Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder,
531—1 Bombay.

MASSAGING by trained Nurse at own or patient's residence. Terms very moderate. Apply "G" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 901

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—FOR CRUSHED STONE and DUST. Large stock for immediate delivery F. O. R. Bombay. Apply to:—
S. D. KAPADIA,
859 82, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons.
765

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 833

SANITARY WARES SUPPLIERS.—ABUSBHOY ABDULALLY, largest dealer in Sanitary sundries, Cast Iron, Rain Water, Soil and Lead and W. I. Galvanized and Earthenware Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, Tiles, Lavatories, etc., etc., 198, Nagdevi St. 524

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—(Confidential)—A well-known AMERICAN DENTIST in Bombay undertakes to do any kind of dental work on *monthly payment* at moderate charges.
High class work guaranteed. No increase in price. Please apply: DENTIST, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

GHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS prepares efficiently and most successfully students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY with GUARANTEED results and at moderate rates. Postal tuition and tuitions at students' HOMES undertaken. Apply
170 130, CHANDANWADI, Bombay.

LARGEST IMPORTERS of English SIDE CARS for Motor Cycles, in Cane, Wicker, and Coach Work.
Sold at Prices defying Competition.
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road, Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay. 4

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Class, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 937

WANTED.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, APPOLLO BUNDER—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 125 to 25. Apply—
MANAGER,
795 Watson's Annexe.

WANTED A B. A. L. T. is required for the Headmastership of Islamia High School, Lucknow, from July 1915. Pay rising from Rs. 125 to Rs. 200.
Communication should be made with Mr. SAMIULLAH BEG, Advocate, Lucknow, in connection with the above post. 161

WANTED for the Zenana Hospital, Dera Ismail Khan a Female Assistant Surgeon (Indian) pay Rs. 150 p.m., with free quarters and outdoor servants. Private practice not allowed.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRESIDENT, Municipal Committee, Dera Ismail Khan. 185

WANTED.

WANTED an experienced SALESMAN with good connection for Hard ware. State experience and present salary. Apply to Box No. 395 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 949

WANTED TYPISTS with gord knowledge of General Office Work. Apply to Box No. 391 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 921

WANTED an AGENT to purchase and sell Cotton and Grains. None but well experienced and influential men need apply to Box No. 392, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 921

WANTED—One SECONDHAND SIZING MACHINE with 60" cylinder as good as new. Cylinder alone also required. Apply with specification stating price to "Textile" c/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 948

WANTED Managers for Railway Refreshment Rooms.—Salary Rs. 40-50 with liberal commission.—Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SUPERINTENDENT CATERING, B. N. Railway House, Calcutta, Kidderpur. 193

WANTED A TEACHER—A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER wanted to teach in a High School, Standard V. Salary Rs. 55 rising to Rs. 80. Apply early with testimonials to R. P. MODY, 24, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 945

AN Indian gentleman of education and experience is prepared to go to England for a short time as a Secretary to an Indian Prince or other gentleman of rank. Apply stating terms etc., No. 1 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 910

WANTED.—For the Agra College a Temporary Professor of Political Economy, pay Rs. 250 per mensem.—Apply immediately with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to SECRETARY Agra College Committee. 165

WANTED.—An experienced Lady Doctor on a monthly salary of Rs. 150. Conveyance and Boarding free.—Apply with copies of testimonials to MAHARAJA SAHEB DEO, Feudatory Chief, Sirguja. 168

WANTED a GRADUATE and an UNDERGRADUATE with Sanskrit. Apply stating qualifications and minimum terms to the SECRETARY, SURAJI HOSTEL, (Virpur State), Kathiawar. 932

WANTED—Respectable, influential and experienced AGENTS and CANVASSERS for a well established Life Office (British), for Bombay and up-country. Liberal remunerations offered to really energetic persons. Apply to Box No. 394, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 940

WANTED a PARSI SALESMAN or CANVASSER for Wines, Spirits, Cologne Water, Tinctures and Spirituous Preparations. One knowing correspondence preferred. Salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 393, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 931

WANTED.—PATIENTS suffering from Nervous debility of any kind, Treated, strictly confidential, by a specialist of good reference. Apply to Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED—GRADUATES & UNDERGRADUATES to teach Science, Mathematics and Persian. To join from 15th June. Apply with testimonials and salary expected to the
SUPERINTENDENT,
New High School,
775 Godhra, Panchmahals.

WANTED—For the Jullundur Municipality a Health Officer on Rs. 250-10-300, one with the Diploma of Public Health preferred. The applicant must be an energetic man prepared to devote his whole time to the work, and will not be permitted to undertake any private practice.
Application should be made in person with a copy of testimonials &c., to the CIVIL SURGEON. 192

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 4. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 662

FOR SALE—REGULATION LIFE BELTS to clear remaining stock. Apply to J. PURBHOODAS & Co., 32, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 825

FOR SALE.—SPRINGER SPANIELS DOG PUPS from imported parents; good sporting strain, born 6th April, Rs. 50 each.
Major POTTINGER,
946 Bhuj, Cutch.

FOR SALE—MANGOES, best ALPHONSO, Rs. 3, Rs. 4/8, Rs. 6; PAYAREE Rs. 2, Rs. 3 Rs. 4/8 per dozen. All other fruits, vegetables, fish, ice, etc., at market rates. Order with cash or V.P.P.
DHOBLE & CO.
673A Crawford Market Bombay.

FOR SALE—ONE ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT to lift 10 cwts. to a height of 50'—8½" complete with Motor, Gearing, Collapsible Gates, Indicater Board, etc., by "Smith and Stevens." London and Manchester. Patent Stevens and Major's system."
One Electric Goods Lift to carry 5 cwts to a total height of 50'—8½" including motor etc., and the necessary Cage, Steel Gates and Indicator Board, by "Arch Smith and Stevens" in good working order, for immediate disposal; offers to include cost of dismantling. Apply to Box No. 365, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 767

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE BY OFFERS.—A large plot of land opposite the Mahaluxmi Race Course admeasuring about 12,500 square yards and suitable for Mills, Stables or Factories with uptodate Sheds and two large Chawls on the front. Further particulars can be had from MEHTA & Co. 817

TO BE LET.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for young men, reasonable terms. Apply personally at 28, WATSON'S ANNEXE.

BOARD and RESIDENCE available at "The Cabins," Middle Colaba. Apply on the premises. 187

ROOM furnished or unfurnished with Board for Young Lady. Terms Rs. 50 p.m. Apply "G" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 901

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR BHIWANDIWALLA'S BUNGALOW, 11, Club Road. 4 Bed rooms with Bath rooms. Separate Kitchen, Godown, and a Hall, lately painted, with Gas and Electric fittings, from 1st June, Rs. 100. 941

DEOLALI—To let—NADKARNI VILLA and NADKARNI LODGE well-furnished with extensive compound. Apply to EXECUTRIX of late Rao Bahadur G. N. NADKARNI, Jambulwadi Kalbadevi Bombay. 653

TO LET.—SHOW ROOMS: On the Hornby Road in most prominent position now occupied by W. H. THORNS & CO., Apply Sharp, Terms, etc., see
W. H. THORNS & Co.,
369/371, Hornby Road, Bombay. 917

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 190

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NAGSEY DAMJI, late of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Cotton Waste Merchant ..... Deceased

BAI RATANBAI, Widow of DAMJI BHANJI and mother of the said Nagsey Damji, of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant residing at Bhat Bazar Mandvi outside the Fort unemployed ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Sealed the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
The 1st day of June 1915.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
947 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JIVALAL GOPAL, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, widower, deceased limited to one share of the Bank of Bombay, standing in the names of Choonilal Gopal (since deceased) and the said deceased.

MOHANLAL JIVALAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Tamba Kanta, Pydhoni, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this first day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Sealed the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
The 1st day of June, 1915.

Messrs. MERWANJI, KOLA, ROMER, BILIMORIA & CO.,
944 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

LAUGH and the world will laugh with you. Burgling Bunks' Bruce will do it for you. 899

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JAFFERJI THAVARBHAI, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or claims against, or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days, from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Chimna Butcher Street, outside the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 50 square yards, or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1,612 New No. 8,735 Old Survey No. 1/1083 and New Survey No. 4182 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7186 and street No. 95 and bounded on the East by a Sweepers passage on the West by the said Chimna Butcher Street on the North by the house of Haji Miya Thurgay and on the South by the house of Ghachee Noora.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1915.

MOTICHAND ANDA DEVIDAS,
942 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LTD., IN LIQUIDATION.

CALL OPPOSITION MOVEMENT.

NOTICE.

IN PURSUANCE of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Shareholders of the above Bank in liquidation, held on 24th. May, 1915, a subscription at 4 annas per share on the number of shares held by respective shareholders is invited to meet the costs of the movement. Shareholders will please pay the amount of their subscription to the credit of Mr. Heerji Khetsi a/c I. S. B. S. P. in the Bank of Bombay or to the undersigned at an early date.

HARIDAS JIWRAJ,
J. K. PARULKER,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
I. S. B. C. O. Movement.
Standard Bank Premises,
Dady House,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
2nd June, 1915. 895

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the demolishing of two buildings and two sheds at the south west end of Surat Street Masjid.

The Contractor must demolish and remove the building materials and level the ground within 6 weeks from date. tender is accepted. Tenders to be superscribed. "Tenders for demolishing buildings" and addressed to the office of

THE RESIDENT ENGINEER,
Harbour Branch Extension,
Carlton House, Outram Road,
934 Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the NEW MOFUSSIL Co., LTD., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of June, 1915, at 3-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon, for the purpose of passing the special resolution, copy of which is sent to the Shareholders by post.

By Order of the Board,
N. J. GAMUDIA,
Chairman,
Board of Directors.
Dated this 1st June, 1915. 864

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a certificate for 7 shares Nos. 74,226 to 74,232 of the BUNDI HYDRAULIC LIME and CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, standing in the name of Mr. ABDUL KARIM JAFFERJEE VIYAR has been lost, stolen, or mislaid. The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the certificate in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

ABDUL KARIM JAFFERJEE VIYAR.
Santa-Cruz,
Dated 8th June 1915. 943

THE EASTERN CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have this day taken over the MANAGING AGENCY of the EASTERN CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED, and all communications intended for the Company should be addressed to us.

SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Taj Buildings,
Wallace Street,
Bombay, 8th June, 1915. 950

NOTICE.

From and after this date the undersigned will be prepared to accept Fire Insurance Risks in the Bombay Presidency, on behalf of the London Assurance Corporation established in A.D. 1720 and Incorporated in England.

FRAMJEE SONS & Co.,
Oriental Buildings,
Hornby Road, Bombay. 926

Tired out—Just can't do your housework Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. There is increased vitality and energy with every dose. B. 3

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Central Stores (Water Works Stores), Chinchpogly, a large lot of unserviceable stores, consisting of C. I. scrap, gun metal scrap, brass scrap, broken chairs, dealwood cases, empty wooden casks, old papers, empty ink bottles, wooden tubs, solder, etc., etc.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m. (B. T.), at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Tardeo.

A large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of C. I. scrap, W. I. scrap, brass scrap, copper scrap, cane baskets, books, empty bottles, galvanised buckets, empty casks, bullock carts, iron chair, clock and time-pieces, empty drums, W. I and galvanised pipes and fittings, harness, rubber lined canvas hose, empty jars, lamps of sorts, wooden furniture, miscellaneous iron and steel articles, lawn mower machines, powras, canvas scrap, leather scrap, rubber scrap, rope, W. iron tanks, empty kerosine oil tins, iron ghummallas, zinc scrap, C. I. block, etc. etc.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m. (B. T.), at Paltan Road Workshop, behind the Crawford Market.

A large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of C. I. scrap, gun metal scrap, gun metal borings, W. I scrap, W. I. tyre bars old, W. I. boiler plates, W. I. sheets, C. I. naves and fire bars, drain cart bodies, canvas hose, I. R. lined canvas hose, and rubber scrap, leather scrap, old files and steel pieces, empty casks, empty tins and drums, self-acting steam hammer, etc., etc.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Property at Kalbadevi.

Under instructions of the owner, Mr. Moreshwar Harichandra Joshi, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of June, 1915, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following property on the premises:—

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the building and messuages, standing thereon, situate at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 883½ square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 704, New No. C3208, Old Survey No. 27, and New Survey No. D1688, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, C. Ward Nos. 412 and 413 (i), and Street Nos. 11 and 12, and bounded as follows, on the East, West and North by a common passage, and on the South by the property of Mr. Govindrao H. Joshi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the owner on the premises, or to the undersigned.

ON SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

The property of the late Lieut.-Col. T. X. Britton consisting of glassware and crockeryware, dinner set, china plates, decanters, jugs, carpets, beaded door curtains lamps, sheds, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber tyred square landau, in good order.

1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 secondhand rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 grey arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 landaulette body of a motor-car by press.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 9th June, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

SLAE TO-DAY AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PARCELS, LUGGAGE ETC. AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 9th and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th June, both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the Victoria Terminus Parcel Office under Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Company's Act IX of 1890 etc. unclaimed Parcels and Luggage consisting of Bales full pressed cotton, Bale of Long cloth, Bale of superior, Dhoties Cases of Cricket bats, Aniline dyes, big cask oil, bags of toor, photo materials, scented oils, brushes package of white dry zinc powders, vichy waters, soaps, bicycles, gunnies, lead blocks, trunks, brass and copper ware, old clothing, betelnut, bag of ramduna, Singerophones bundle of hides bundle of leather etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Coy.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th June, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 12TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

IMPORTANT TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF SHOP FITTINGS AND OFFICE FURNITURE PASSENGER AND GOODS ELECTRIC LIFTS, CROCKERY PORCELAIN, GLASSWARE, PERAMBULATORS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ltd., sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 12th day of June, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the 2nd floor of Messrs. Treacher's Buildings, Esplanade Road, their surplus stock of furniture and shop fittings comprising a number of English-made show cases, teak and black wood show cupboards, blackwood side tables, chairs, writing tables, marble top round tables, counters, shelves, teapoys, sofas, chest of drawers, ice-boxes, wall fittings, and similar other articles of furniture also one Electric Passenger Lift complete by Smith and Stevens and one Electric Goods Lift by Arch Smith and Stevens.

Also on account of the concerned a large quantity of cups and saucers plates dinner services tea and coffee sets, perambulators, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

The goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT MAHIM BAZAAR ROAD, MAHIM, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for Messrs. Pratapmal Gomajee and Co., the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Husein Mahomed Ebrahim Dalvi, the Mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 17th day of December, 1912, and Further Charge, dated the 5th day of December, 1913, made between the Mortgagor of one part and the Mortgagees of the other, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 10th day of June, 1915, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 99 square yards or thereabouts forming a portion of land together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Bazaar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward No. 5383 and Street No. 24 and bounded as follows, i.e., on or towards the East by the house of Peerbhai Virjee, on or towards the West partly by the house of Nathu Valjee and partly by private passage, on or towards the North partly by the house of Dhanjee Ghirdhar and partly by the house of Gulam Husein Cassum and on or towards the south by the house of Mancharam Balgovind.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office, 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th June, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 13th JUNE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 13th day of June, 1915 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Terrace P. & O. Dock's compound, Mazagon very valuable English Mahogany, teakwood and blackwood made to order household furniture comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meat safes, rich glass and crockery ware, handsome upholstered drawing room suite, handsome made to order cabinets, Chesterfield easy chairs, marble top tables, teapoys, rich table ornaments, rich engravings, carpets, sweet toned Rose'a Cottage piano, bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, almirah, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, roll topped writing table, phonographs, table and hanging lamps, Singer's Sewing Machine, Electric ceiling fans and lights, perambulators, cooking utensils, garden flower pots etc., etc.

The property of E. H. Burt Esq of P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th June, 1915.

No excuse for the pale and anoemic—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract sends rich red blood coursing through the veins, makes rosy cheeks, bright and clear eyes. B. 17

CC-0. Mumukshu Bhawan Varanasi Collection. Digitized by eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. D'LAL M & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL M. & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms in Elt- Circle Fort, near Kemp & Co., Linseed, piece-goods, teak and black wood, office and household furniture including mirror almyrahs, mirror side boards, tile teapoys, meatsafe, iron and wooden cots, reclining sofas, chest of drawers, washing tables, writing and ladies tables, marble top tables, dirty clothes basket, hatstands, book-stands, watches, rich velvet and tapestry lined drawing room suites, Baba gaddi, jardineers, cloth and gown press, pictures, cycle, phonographs, records, etc., etc.

By the order of the office concerned:—
60 pieces black print.
20 pieces madarpat.
15 pieces print.
10 pairs dhoties.

By order of the concerned.

16 bales Linseed.
4 bales bhesagor.

D'LAL M. & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th June, 1915.

MESSRS. SHAW & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, JEWELLERY, SILVERWARE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, GOLD RINGS ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHAW & CO., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 16 Hamam Street, Fort, a lot of valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, jewellery, silverware gold and silver watches, gold rings, etc.

By order of the offices concerned:—
25 Casks Cement.

The above is now on view.

SHAW & CO.,

Bombay, 9th June, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES

To-night! *To-night!*

At 6-30 at the GAIETY.

EDWARDS THEATRE at 10 p.m.

SISTERS CASTELLOS
STEVE BUCKINGHAM

Our exclusive drama

"THE CLAWS THAT KILL"

To-morrow gala night and change of Programme

Saturday June 12th, opening debut of

LONDON COSTUME COMEDY COMPANY.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD

The finest picture palace in Bombay.

BUNGLING BUNKS' BUNCO

AND

THE MYSTERY OF THE UNDERGROUND ROOM

Two of the best pictures ever seen by you.

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA

'Phone | LOHAR CHAWL PRINCESS STREET | 1882

To-night *To-night*

A GAMBLER'S WAGER.

5000 feet. Exclusive. Four Parts.

A powerful drama full of thrilling adventures, hair breadth escapes, and exciting scenes. Adapted from Jules Verne's celebrated novel "ROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS". The scenes portrayed of the various parts of the world are all taken on the actual spot.

Time and Prices as Usual.

The Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.

will perform at the

EMPIRE THEATRE—FORT

To-night, Wednesday, at 9-30 (S. T.)

TAOBASHIKAN.

Prices—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1-4, 1 As. 12 & 6.

C. P. KHATOW,
Proprietor.

Telephone No. 286.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEXT SATURDAY JUNE 12th

will commence the season of the

BANDMANN VARIETY

AND

COMEDY SKETCH Co.

10 Well-known London Artistes

Including Miss **May Yates**, Miss **Dorothea Temple**, The **3 Rosslyn Sisters**, Miss **Nellie Lomas**, Miss **Grace Rosslyn** in classical dances. Mr **Tom Payne**, Mr. **A. G. Spry**, Mr. **Fred. Coyne** and Mr. **Gordon Stamford** and **Arthur Roberts** and **Alf. Lester's** Sketches.

BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW

at ROSE & Co. POPULAR PRICES.

TO-NIGHT! ***TO-NIGHT!!*** ***TO-NIGHT!!!***

Do not fail to see Mary Fuller in

DOLLY OF THE DAILIES.

Shows the wonderful adventures of a newspaper girl. An absolute Cinema Feast.

6 p.m. EXCELSIOR. 9-30 p.m.

PALACE OF VAR ETIES.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE LONDON COSTUME COMEDY COMPANY.

THIS IS MUSIC AND A TREAT.

DONT MISS IT.

W ARE HERE AND WE OPEN

ON

SATURDAY NEXT,

JUNE 12TH, AT THE

LIVE THEATRE

THE GAIETY.

BE THERE AND BE IN THE FASHION

GAIETY—6-30 P.M.

EDWARDES THEATRE 10-P.M.

POPULAR PRICES

PLAN AT ROSE AND CO.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 8.

There has been a slight increase of rainfall in the peninsula. Rainfall has continued in Burma coast, Assam and Bengal. The principal amounts are:—Cherrapunji five inches, Silchar one and a half, Narayanganj three, Barisal and Balasore one, Bellary three, and Waltair one.

Forecast:—Further increase of rainfall in the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 8th June 1915, was 29.968 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch, for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the **observatory barometer** reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water: Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in	Low Water: Month.	Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	in
	June					June				
Tu.	8	m 9	5	25	5	8	m 2	2	17	10
		8	16a	24	10		2	36a	21	2
W.	9	m 9	49	26	1	9	m 2	42	17	5
		9	0a	24	10		3	24a	21	0
Th.	10	m 10	28	26	8	10	m 3	20	17	0
		9	41a	24	11		4	8a	20	9
Fr.	11	m 11	4	27	2	11	m 3	57	16	8
		10	21a	25	1		4	49a	20	0
Sat	12	m 11	39	27	7	12	m 4	33	16	5
		11	0a	25	3		5	28a	20	2
Sun.	13	m 0	13	27	11	13	m 5	8	16	2
		11	39a	25	4		6	6a	19	11
Mo.	14					14	m 5	42	16	1
		0	46a	28	2		6	43a	19	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset.
,, 8 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 15m
,, 9 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 15m
,, 10 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 15m
,, 11 (Friday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 16m
,, 12 (Saturday	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 16m
,, 13 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 16m
,, 14 (Monday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 17m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon 1915 May 29th. m 2.9m. p. m. Last Quarter 1915 June 4th. 10h. 2.1h p. m. New Moon 1915 June 12th. 0h. 27.8m. a. m. 1st Quarter 1915 June 20th. 7h. 54.8m. p. m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 8th June 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad and Jodhpur and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in excess in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly clouded elsewhere. Temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature continues in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Temperature has risen and is now generally in slight excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan; Bijapur has had 0.25in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the southern half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the northern half. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature is also above normal in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Malabar and local in the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan and Mysore. Bellary reports a heavy fall of 3.36in. Conditions have not changed materially since yesterday.

Some showers are likely in Malabar. A few thunderstorms are possible in Mysore and the southern half of the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 8th of June, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	46	..	0	..
Do. (7th)	99.3	84.2	46	..	0	0
Jask	104.3	85.0	68	..	0	—0.05
Do (7th)	102.3	86.4	69	..	0	—0.05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th)	114.2	94.1	20	..	0	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	113.0	86.5	49	..	0	—0.04
Rawalpindi	109.1	77.5	28	..	0.17	—0.04
Lahore	111.5	83.1	38	..	0.01	—0.09
Hissar	107 6	84.2	37	..	0.39	..
Ambala	107.7	81.1	30	..	0	0
Delhi	105.3	85.5	39	..	0.65	0.46
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	110 2	88.3	29	..	0.24	0.17
Mainpuri	109.7	86.0	43	..	0	0
Jhansi	112 4	91.8	21	..	0.12	0.08
Cawnpore	109 4	86.1	51	..	0	—0.25
Allahabad	111.9	86.1	33	0.02	0.06	0.09
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	117.3	83.2	74	..	0	0
Karachi	91.0	82.2	85	..	0	—0.07
Ajmer	107.9	85.8	40	..	0	—0.03
Jodpore	111.4	87.7	33	..	0	—0.01
Kotah	113.8	92.6	28	..	0	—0.40
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	98.6	80.8	72	..	0	—0.10
Dwarka	88.4	82.0	79	..	0	—0.36
Veraval	86.4	81.3	81	..	0	0
Rajkot	106.3	78.5	71	..	0	—0.05
Bhavnagar Para	110.3	79.2	76	..	0	—0.20
Surat	95.9	81.3	65	..	0	—0.17
Ahmedabad	110.2	80.5	54	..	0	0
Deesa	108.7	78.4	67	..	0	0
Neemuch	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indore	107.1	81.7	55	..	0	—0.66
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baugor	108.8	84.2	29	..	0	0
Hoshangabad	110 3	85.2	40	..	0.04	—0.49
Khandwa	109.4	85.9	54	..	0	—0.54
Akola	111.5	85.8	42	..	0	—0.77
Amraoti	110.8	82.3	30	..	0	—0.03
Nagpur	107.8	80.7	28	..	0.51	0.77
Chanda	114.5	88.0	28	..	0	—0.85
Raipur	112.7	90.1	34	..	0.01	—0.63
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93.5	83.4	72	..	0	—2.55
Ratnagiri	90.3	82.4	74	..	0	—5.76
Mormugao	92.3	82.1	78	..	0.05	—5.15
Karwar	..	..	..	..	0.02	—0.01
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	111.4	78.1	44	..	0	—1.01
Ahmednagar	105.4	69.2	51	..	0.31	—1.24
Poona	102.6	75.1	68	..	0	—1.14
Sholapur	106.1	80.4	55	0.05	0.07	—1.44
Bijapur	104.4	74.2	79	0.25	0.25	—0.95
Belgaum	97.3	71.7	80	..	0.11	—1.06
Ahmedabad (Indur).	106.7	75.9	69	..	0	—0.98
Nizamabad (Indur).	112.1	87.6	41	..	0	—0 35
Hyderabad	105.8	82.7	63	..	0.02	—1.04
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.5	78.5	74	..	0.67	—7.64
Calicut	92.6	83.1	87	0.13	0.45	—7.64
Cochin	91.0	79.9	89	0.60	1.79	—5.20
Colombo	89.8	80.4	82	0.04	0.40	—2.50
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	101.4	84.9	77	..	0	—1 16
Bellary	105.1	69.5	73	3.36	4.05	3.35
Cuddapah	110.0	82.0	55	..	0.01	—0.79
Madras	96.6	83.7	69	..	0	—0.52
Bangalore	91.5	68.8	80	0.21	2.23	0.04
Coimbatore	97.4	76.1	77	..	0.61	0.25
Trichinopoly	101.1	82.2	61	..	0.22	—0.29
Negapatam	98.2	82.8	72	..	0	—0.28

Kasagra—the laxative that cures—is the best remedy ever offered for the cure of constipation and bowel torpidity. Superior to all kinds of purgatives. D. 28

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 8.

Tycho	Williams	Hull
Hindoo	Pearson	Hull

DEPARTURES.

June 8.

Clan Lamont	Turton	Madras
Bahrein	Bonnet	Maculla

The following vessels received their port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer:—Saima for Bangkok

S S. Tycho:—The steamer Tycho, 2,029 tons, Captain G. W. B. Williams, arrived here yesterday from Hull, which port she left on the 23rd April last, with general goods on board.

S S. Hindoo:—The steamer Hindoo, 3,156 tons, Captain Pearson, arrived here yesterday from Hull, having left that port on the 17th February last, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Saima:—The steamer Saima, 679 tons, Captain Mesmissan, will sail to-day for Bangkok via Colombo Penang and Singapore, with a general cargo on board.

Tuesday, June 8th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Clan Macalister	Taylor	J. Finlay & Co
D. & E. Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co
H. Saima	Resmisan	F. F. Campb.ll & Co
K. Inaho Maru		N. Y. Kaisha
N Merchant Prince	Old	D Nanji & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Courland	K. N. & Co
Panah	K. N. & Co
Matsusdi	K N. & Co
Irrawadi	K. N. & Co
Sabarmati	K. N. & Co
Satrunji	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

6 Jensen Maru	Tarada	N. Y. Kaisha
7 Pandua	dreasen	M. M. & Co
8 Clan Ross	rk	J. Finlay & Co
9 Sardar	srjee	B. & P. S. N. Co
10 City of Lahore	cFee	K. Nixon & Co
12 & 13 Khosrou	Hannah	P. M. & Co
14 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
15 Vita	Cammack	M. M. K Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nubia	Lyndon	P. & O. Co
3 Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co
5 Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. Co
6 City of Sparta	McKellar	K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aymeric	Wilson	W. & A. G. & Co
Bahadur	Dooly	T. M. & Co
Calliope	Topp	Texas Co
Dilwara	Phillips	M. M. & Co
Dwarka	Mapica	M. M. & Co
Hindoo	Pearson	
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co.
Maur	Svenson	F. F. Campbell & Co
Saint Patrick	May	W. & A. G. & Co
Sardar	Cokerjee	B. & P. S. N. Co
Tycho	Williams	

EXPORTS.

June 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Sparts (s) 120 bales cotton, Lyon Lord & Co.; 73 bales wool raw, D. Koondamall; 50 bales wool raw, V. Oomersee; 53 bales wool raw, B. Valabdas; 6 bales wool raw, R. Agarchand; 33 bales wool raw, B. Usazmall; 40 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 154 bales wool raw, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 133 bales wool raw, K. Dosa & Co.; 65 bales wool raw, W. A. Graham & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 3 bales cowhides, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 14 bales cowhides, R. M. Kooka; 97 bales sheep skins, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 16 bales sheep skins, R. M. Kooka; 100 cwts. dry chillies, J. Sachidana & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia (s) 5 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook & Son.

FOR HULL.

Tycho (s) 11,000 cwts. rapeseed, Ralli Bros.; 3,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 2,300 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Incho Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Bruel & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Incho Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, D. D. Curranee & Co.; 800 bales cotton, G. Dossa & Co.; 600 bales cotton, H. Maghji & Co.; 300 bales cotton, C. Bomanji & Co.; 100 bales cotton, James Finlay & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 300 bales cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.; 100 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 1,200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Jinsin Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 12 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Incho Maru (s) 800 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Bruel & Co.; 100 bales cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.; 400 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.

YOKKACHAI.

Incho Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Incho Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Incho Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, New Moffusil Co.; 400 bales cotton, T. Yousa.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nubia (s) 750 bales cotton yarn, M. B Kaisha; 400 bales cotton yarn, M. Amersey & Co.; 444 bales cotton yarn, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 1,530 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nubia (s) 1,550 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 750 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Mooltan from Sydney, Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.:—200 boxes cartridges, 334 boxes shells, 4 boxes bar gold, 19 cases deserts, 35 cases jam, 2 cases sauce.

S. S. Aymeric from New York, Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co.:—69 cases, 12 packages medicine, 38 packages Fellow's syrup, 34 cases vaseline, 30 cases fisterina, 30 attals, 30 packages bettiran, 1 case firearms, 3 packages, 2 cases shells, 20 cases postum cereal, 13 casks aceterte of lead, 54 barrels loaf suger, 1 case milk of magnesia, 50 cases alminium, 4 cases perfumed spirits, 32 cases grapenuts, 23 barrels lubricating grease, 120 barrels lubricating oil, 539 cases transil oil, 48,000 cases refined petroleum, 1 case leather, 7 cases paper, 51 cases varnish, 5 cases shoe polish, 2 cases sugar milk, 1 case toilet cream, 25 cases Nestle's milk, 30 cases canned apples, 5 cases soap, 25 bales drills, 13 cases manufactured tobacco.

S. S. Maur from Bangkok, Agents, F. F. Campbell & Co.:—1,174 pieces teak squares, 74,133 pieces, 4,203 bundles teak scantlings.

S. S. Sardar from Busreh, Agents, P. S. N. Co.:—8 bundles specie, 10 cows 5 calves, 5 jottas, 1 bundle asafoetida, 62 bags gum, 15 bags, 26 bundles atteri, 768 bags raisins, 100 carboys rose water, 52 bundles rosebuds, 1 case ghee, 1 bundle skins, 56 bags figs, 27 bundles fish, 5 bags c. seed, 105 bags linseed, 1 bale carpets, 88 bundles wood.

S. S. Vita from Busreh, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—1 tin currency notes, 9 tins pearls, 1 tin, 3 bundles specie, 27 cases m. o. p. shells, 341 boxes, 52 cases, 854 baskets, 707 bags dates, 550 bundles dry fish, 6 bundles, 2 cases sharkfins, 399 bags sardines, 62 bundles rosebuds, 11 bags raisins, 59 bundles mats, 6 bundles cuttles, 40 bundles skins, 26 bags potatoes, 2 cases, 3 bundles carpets, 64 bundles wool.

S. S. Nubia from Shanghai, Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.:—409 bars silver, 4 cases silverware, 154 bags coffee, 64 bundles canes, 1,800 cases, 300 boxes firecrackers, 2,165 cases cassia, 10 cases cassia oil, 1 case quinine, 67 baskets Chinaroots, 60 baskets gambier, 1 case wine, 239 rools earthenware, 2,357 bags grean peas, 316 cases glass bangles, 64 bundles, 85 cases gum benjamin, 90 rolls matting, 285 slabs tin, 2 cases aniseed oil, 617 packages sterilised milk, 2,682 cases, 306 drums, 2 casks, 25 hhds provisions, 95 cases dry preserves, 630 cases sugar candy, 333 cases refined sugar, 58 packages, 4 chests, 285 cases tea, 16 cases silk yarn, 59 cases fine silk, 4 cases cotton goods, 7 cases silk and cotton goods, 10 cases, 226 bales raw silk, 57 cases, 5 bales, 2 boxes silk goods, 2 cases cigars, 104 bags betelnuts, 130 bags nutmegs, 23 bags pepper, 34 bags tapioca, 1 case cigarettes, 1 case silk umbrellas.

S. S. Incho Maru from Kobe, Agents, N. Y. Kaisha:—58 bags coffee, 1 case clocks, 1,125 casks cement, 100 casks sulphate of copper, 80 cases camphor, 2,257 bags rice, 45 cases glass bangles, 9 cases glass beads, 47 cases glass chimneys, 32 cases pine apples, 4 cases antimonyware, 3 cases lacquaredare, 40 cases porcelainware, 1 case, 6 packages matting, 200 bundles copper sheets, 48 bundles brass sheeting, 11 cases copperware, 100 casks coal tar, 43 casks coal pitch, 2 cases perfumery, 152 bales strawboard, 4 cases lubricating oil, 3 cases canned asparagus, 5 cases canned salmon, 5 cases canned vegetables, 2 cases canned sardines, 25 cases fruit, 1 case malted milk, 1,397 bags sugar, 480 bags betelnuts, 8 bags pepper, 12 bags nutmeg, 100 cases tea, 100 bags ginger, 4 cases cardamoms, 7 bundles germices, 2 cases cocket cotton, 1 case silk and cotton goods, 1 case silk goods, 1 case knitted goods, 22 cases cotton yarn, 4 cases cotton goods, 49 cases silk yarn, 460 bundles rattans, 2,052 pieces shooks, 1,775 pieces Bangale lumber.

CASUALTY LIST

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 5.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Captain J. O. Nelson, Worcesters.
Captain W. Garsia, Hampshires.
Captain B. E. Baily, Sherwoods.
Captain O. St. L. Davies, Manchesters.
Lieutenant J. T. Heffernan, Medicals.
Lieutenant J. S. Ward, Medicals.
Lieutenant L. A. Mackenzie, East Lancashire Engineers.
Lieutenant H. E. Huggett, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant W. Sames, East Lancashires.
Lieutenant A. P. Williams Freeman, Shropshire Lights.
Lieutenant R. S. Wood, Manchesters.
Lieutenant L. Dart, Monmouths.
Second-Lieutenant G. Baggalley, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant T. F. Thompson, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant S. Collier, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant P. Fletcher, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant C. Iggulden, Warwicks.
Second-Lieutenant C. L. Mackay, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant R. McNeill, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. L. Swallow, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. M. Tyrrell, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant C. Bailie, Oxford and Bucks Lights.
Second-Lieutenant W. Brockman, 8th Londons.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Lieutenant G. Moon, Wessex Engineers.
Lieutenant N. MacWatt, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant L. Ginger, Middlesex.
Second-Lieutenant L. H. Scott, Middlesex.
Second-Lieutenant W. Wells, Middlesex.
Second-Lieutenant C. Sadler, Durham Lights.

MISSING.

Major R. Moriarty, Royal Irish Regiment.

NOW PRISONERS.

Lieutenant B. E. Mahon, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant W. Taylor, Northumberland Fusiliers.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Captain C. de la Pasture, Scots Guards.
Captain A. L. Prince, North Lancashires.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Lieutenant J. Brewster, Royal Fusiliers.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED DIED.

Captain M. Becher, Scottish Borderers.

LONDON, June 6.

KILLED.

Captain J. H. Christie, Royal Irish Regiment.
Captain H. E. Huntriss, Bedfords.
Lieutenant H. W. Cummins, Yorkshires.
Lieutenant W. H. S. Berry, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Lieutenant L. Tetlow, West Ridings.
Second-Lieutenant L. E. M. Atkinson, Berkshires.
Second-Lieutenant J. I. Farmer, King's Royal Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain Honourable W. A. Nugent, 15th Hussars.
Captain W. Greig, Liverpools.
Captain E. H. Murphy, Leinsters.
Lieutenant K. Wood, 23rd Londons.
Second-Lieutenant H. Martin, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant S. le Marchant, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant H. Chapman, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant W. H. Young, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieutenant B. Laws, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant M. A. Ballard, 23rd Londons.
Second-Lieutenant D. G. Bridge.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Lieutenant H. Knowles, West Ridings.

DIED OF GAS POISONING.

Lieutenant J. O. Delmege, 4th Dragoon Guards.

TRAGIC LAUGHTER.

How near tragedy is to laughter is shown by the remarks of a Canadian farmer on the Lusitania to the "Manchester Guardian." He said that just as he had taken hold of a plank, after being drawn by the suction, he saw two people come up out of a funnel. "They were both so black that I laughed loudly when I saw them, although I was struggling for my life at the time."

ELECTRIC POCKET LAMPS.

Storm and rain-proof!!!
Absolutely danger-less!!!
No matches or oil necessary!!!
Just press a button to get a dazzling flood of light!!!
Price Rs. 2, 2-8, 3 3-8, 4 8 5.
Postage As. 6 extra.
Spare battery As.12.

T. G. SHAH'S ELECTRIC STORES
(B. C.) AHMEDABAD.

BREAKFAST
TIFFIN and
DINNER

Equal to anything in town for

Rs. 50 per Month

AT

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NEXT MAJESTIC HOTEL,
OPP. PYRKE'S.

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER

replaces

GERMAN PILSENER

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY

The Largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI BRAND
STAR BRAND
OLD FISHER BRAND
COCK BRAND

The Best Brands in Japan. Nothing to match them in quality.

Sole Agents

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Ld.

Sub-Agents: D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.
D. D. BARIA & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

There is hardly a day passing but what we receive a testimonial from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial prepara ion this is.

Kaminia Oil

Is composed of excellent medical drugs, is delightful to use, and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off, to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, Re. 1-0-0. V.P.P. EXTRA.

N.B.—SAMPLE FREE On Receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from the

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
Juma Masjid—BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the Island and Presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—

Note.—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—

K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,
Chief Agents,
17-19, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, June 7th.

			Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool ..		6,000
,,	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
,,	Sales of East Indian ..		100
,,	Imports		3,000
Mid. Americans ..	.. .. ..		5.39d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. .. ..		7.60d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)		July	9.57
		Oct.	9.92
New York Official noon call ..		July	9.52
		Oct.	9.87
New Orleans 10 a. m. ..		July	9.26
		Oct.	9.65

SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, June 7th.

Estimated Sales..	7,000
Total Imports	3,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
June.	5.20	5.21
June-July	5.19	5.20
July-Aug.	5.26	5.27
Aug-Sept.	5.35	5.36
Sept-Oct.	5.41	5.42
Oct -Nov.	5.47	5.48
Jan.-Feb.	5.61	5.62
March-April.	5.68	5.69
April-May	..	5.71
May-June	5.75	5.76

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 7th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
June	5.20	5.25
June-July	5.19	5.25
July-Aug.	5.26	5.30
Aug.-Sept.	5.35	5.39
Sept.-Oct.	5.41	5.46
Oct.-Nov.	5.47	5.52
Jan.-Feb.	5.61	5.66
March-Apl.	5.68	5.73
May-June	5.75	5.80

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 7th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.90
F. G. ,, ...	4.05
Fine ,, ...	4.20
Good Oomra M.G.	4.40
F. G. ,, ...	4.55
Fine ,, ...	4.70
Good M. G. Oomra	4.40
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.70
Good Broach	4.85
F.G. ,, ...	5.00
Fine ,, ...	5.15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 7th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	3,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	7,000
Futures at New York July	9.53
Previous closing price	9.47
Futures at New York Oct.	9.90
Previous closing price	9.83
Spot Cotton at New York	9.75
Previous price	9.75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.19
Previous price	9.13
Futures at New Orleans July	9.28
Previous price	9.17
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.67
Previous price	9.55
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.78.50
Silver Commercial Bars	49⅞

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 7th.

Bar Silver Spot	23⅞
Closing Tone of silver:—Firm.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2⅞
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3¾
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4¼
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4¾
Interest day to day loans	1½
,, 7 day market loans	1⅞

THE MAILS.

London, June 7th.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS

WHEAT.

London, June 7th.

Wheat Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	59/9
Wheat Club No. 2 June-July Sellers.	59
Wheat Bombay White June-July Sellers	60/9
TONE:—Weak.	
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July Sellers	9/6
TONE:—Weak.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June July Sellers	59/3
TONE:—Weak.	
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. June-July Sellers	58/9
TONE:—Weak.	
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom	2,775,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo—Nominal

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.

Karachi Barley 35/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship—Nominal.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. May-June—Value 56

Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. May-June—Sellers 51/6

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. May-June.—Nominal 57/9

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July—Sellers 52/6

Linseed Calcutta June-July Buyers 56

COTTONSEED

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull. Value £7-12-6

Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 26.02

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£82⅞
Copper Braziers	£95½
Yellow Metal ..	12
Tin Plates I.C. Coke, 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English best Selected Copper	91
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£20
Hard Spelter	58½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal. 30

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 5th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June,	19/3
July,	19
September-October,	18/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
June,	19/4½
July	19/1½
September-October,	18/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
June	21/9
July,	21/6
September-October,	21/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June,	21/10½
July,	21/7½
September-October,	21/4½

RUBBER

Para Rubber June;	2/7¼
Ceylon Rubber	2/4¾

SKINS.

London, June 7th.

Goat skin-sale opened to-day with a good demand.

Goat skins offered	596,000
Sheep	541,000

Goat skins:—
Madras prime:—two pence higher
Medium—a penny dearer
Ordinary—par to a penny lower.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 8.

The market to-day opened steady with Good Broach at Rs. 245/6. Advices from America showed an advance of 6 pts. since yesterday's close, and the market here advanced Re. 1 in sympathy. Business was reported in western styles for July and September contracts, but there was only a moderate enquiry in other styles.

The demand for ready cotton which comes at present almost entirely from local mills is slightly better.

New crops are quoted steady with little business reported.

We quote:—
F. Bengal June 168.
F. Bengal July 166.
F. Broach July 220.
F. K/Akola July 192½.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach April 247.
Fully Good Bengal January 186½.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	245	Apr. 25 '16
M. G. ,, ..	217/8	..	..	June 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	190/1	185	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms) ..	162	..	..	June 1915
M. G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M G Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Akola, Khgm.	215/6	..	..	Jan. 1916
M G Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bhagalkote..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa. Sanawad ..	..	..	—	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	—	..
M. G. Nagpore ..	..	..	—	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	—	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	..	—	..
M. G. Oomrawatee descriptions.	..	..	—	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Wair Staple ..	190	—	—	June 1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	—	214/5	July 1915
H. G. Westerns	..	—	191/2	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	—	189	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	—	217-8	Do.
M. G. Comptas.	..	—	217-8	Do.
M. G. Broach ..	220	..	..	Do
M. G. Bengals ..	165	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm	191	..	..	Do.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 7th June, 1915:—

Cotton	9,038 Bales.
Wheat	18,453 cwts.
Linseed	17,484 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	7,441 ,,
Ginjellyseed	615 ,,
Poppyseed	55 ,,
Groundnuts	1,208 ,,
Castorseed	5,375 ,,
Rice	1,252 ,,
Myrabollams	1,348 ,,
Cottonseed	1,300 ,,
Mowraseed	91 ,,
Gram	5,991 ,,
Jeowar	1,748 ,,
Barley	368 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ... Rs. 6-12-6, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ... Rs. 6-8-3, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. ... Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. ... Rs. 45, B. T. per cwt.
Linseed.
Ready ... Rs. 7-11, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept. ... Rs. 8-9-3, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 6, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ... Rs. 6-2, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni ... Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujarat ... Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready ... Rs. 7-6, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts.
Bold ... Rs. 29 B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ... Rs. 4-1, R. D. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready ... Rs. 6 R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ... Rs. 2-14, B. T. per cwt.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. ... Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ... 1s. 3 13-16d.
D. D. Mail ... 1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward ... 1s. 3 27-32d. July.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 1-16d.
Do. Do. Forward ... 1s. 4 3-32d. July.
Do. 4 Months Ready ... 1s. 4 1/8d.
Francs 3 m-s. do ... 176 Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong ... 133
Do. Shanghai ... 170½
60 d-s. Yokohama ... 150½.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold ...	24-10-0
Australian do ...	24-4-0
Bombay do ...	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15-10-0
English Dragons ...	15-0-9
Silver ex-duty Ready ...	60-10-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 8.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood almost unchanged at yesterdays closing quotations Tata Iron and Steel Shares kept firm.

In Mill Shares Davids closed at Rs. 541½. Fazulbhai at Rs. 403¾ Standards at Rs. 960 and Madhavji at Rs. 1,140.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 266½, Currimbhai at Rs. 170. Indore Malwas at Rs. 181½ and Indian Dyeing and Bleaching Shares at Rs. 118¾. Simplex were in demand at Rs. 270.

Imperial Cotton were placed at Rs. 102¼.

Centrals stood stationary at Rs. 1,855, and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,460.

Bank of Bombay Shares were placed at Rs. 1,645.

Bombay-Burma Trading Shares stood steady at Rs. 922½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares changed hands at Rs. 219.

Alcock and Ashdown Shares were placed at Rs. 226.

Gujrat Railway Shares changed hands at Rs. 102½, (old Issue), Tapti Valleys at Rs. 567½ and Mandra Bhons at Rs. 48¾ X.D.

Bank of India Shares changed hands at Rs. 57. Central Bank of India Shares were in request at Rs. 18.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes stood firm at Rs. 93Z.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98 7/8.

WINTER OILSEEDS.

The final forecast of the Winter oilseeds (rape, mustard and linseed), 1914-15, shows, that the total area under rape and mustard is now reported to be 6,402,000 acres, which is 136,000 acres or 2 per cent. larger than the finally revised area of last year. The total estimated yield is 1,195,000, tons, as compared with 1,087,000 tons, the revised final figure of last year, or an increase of 10 per cent. The total area under linseed amounts to 3,332,000 acres, which is 301,000 acres or 9 per cent. larger than the finally revised area of last year. The total estimated yield is 396,000 tons, as against 336,000 tons, the revised final estimate of last year, or an increase of 25 per cent. In addition to the areas for which particulars are given above, the crops are grown in certain other tracts in British India, and the average areas so grown for the last five years have been some 47,000 acres of rape and mustard and some 33,000 acres of linseed. An addition of approximately 0.8 per cent. (9,000 tons) should be made to the estimated total yield of rape and mustard, and of 1 per cent. (4,000 tons), to that of linseed on this account. The condition of the crop on the whole is reported to be from fair to good, except in Bihar and Orissa and Bengal, and in the southern and eastern districts of the United Provinces, where the crops were adversely affected by drought.

BANK OF MADRAS RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 8.

The Bank of Madras yesterday reduced the rate of interest by one per cent., and the present rate is five per cent.

CAN INDIA HELP?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have read with much interest your leaderette "Can India Help?"

Yes, I think India can help a great deal in the manufactur of munitions if the English workmen do not object to importing skilled labour from India. Perhaps it would not be possible to manufacture munitions in India in a large quantity owing to the want of raw material, which has to be imported from England, as well as to the absence of some special machines needed. But the munitions could be manufactured in ordinary lathes and machine tools such as obtain in ordinary Indian workshops, then I think the work can easily be taken up by some of the leading private works in Bombay, Howrah, Karachi, Cawnpore, Madras, etc., etc. Even the big Indian railway workshops of Bombay, Lahore, Jamalpur, Ajmere, etc., could conveniently set aside a part of their machines for this special work.

But if special machines and materials are needed for the manufacture of munitions, which are not at present obtainable in India, the best way to meet with the difficulty, I think, would be to take a number of selected Indian skilled fitters, turners, and machine men to England to help the English workmen in their arduous but patriotic task. From my intimate knowledge and experience of Indian mechanics, of past quarter of a century, I am able to opine that an Indian workman, though seemingly weak in physical strength, is capable of keeping himself at work for long hours (12 to 15 per day) and of enduring a good deal of continued bodily exertion and fatigue, in spite of the hot Indian climate; and I am sure he would be better off in a healthy and salubrious English weather if well fed, well clad and well housed. One of the most remarkable features and advantages of this undertaking would be that an Indian workman by his thoroughly sober and exemplary habits and healthy competition will surely make a good and lasting impression on the mind of his English colleagues. The quality of work from Indian workmen will be perhaps poor in the beginning, but I have no doubt that the Indians under expert English supervision and training will pick up work in no time and turn it out quite equal in quality as well as in quantity.—Yours, etc.,

RIKAF.

Poona, June 7.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

QUESTION OF NEXT SESSIONS STILL UNDECIDED.

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, June 8.

A meeting of the Council of the All-India Moslem League was held here and the following resolutions were adopted:—

(1) Resolved that in view of certain correspondence on the subject of holding the next annual sessions of the All-India Moslem League in Bombay, the decision of the question be postponed for the present;

(2) Resolved that Nawab Ali Hasan Khan of Lucknow be elected a member of the Council of the All-India Moslem League;

(3) Resolved that Messrs. Tassadduque Ahmed, Barrister of Aligarh, Syed Mirjan of Lucknow and Mirza Mohammed Fasih, Vakil of Lucknow, be elected members of the League.

MOSLEMS AND THE LEAGUE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR.—I shall fell highly obliged if you will kindly give a corner to the following in your esteemed paper.

The eulogies of the now famous Mr. Khoja Mahomed Dewji with regard to the great achievements of the Mohamedan leaders have caused much discussion. But I feel sorry that none of the correspondents have touched the most vital part of the question Mr. X. Y. Z. has answered too well certain representations of Mr. Khoja Mahomed Dewji, accusing the Indian Muslim Community of treachery and disloyalty, to require repetition. The suggestion that some *imaginary* (this word is mine) serious excitement was nipped in the bud by the masterly influence of self-styled leaders of the Muslim community has been well answered by a challenge to cite one instance when there was real excitement during this war crisis and when any one was required a control a mass of Muslims. There has been no answer to it, for how can there be any answer when nothing of that sort ever took place? One thing X. Y. Z. omitted to mention. The much talked of "loyalty of the Mussulmans" is neither due to the influence (if any) of the leaders over the masses, nor the platform oratory of loyalty-message-senders. It (loyalty) is due to their religion,—Islam,—which enjoins every Mussulman to obey (even blindly) the commands of those in authority i.e., the Government under which they are. They are ordered to obey the authorities even in things that are disagreeable to them. "In the words of Lord Headley, "In fact it is to Islam that credit is really due for the admirable attitude of the Muslim communities to their foreign rulers, and not to these self-styled leaders." Mr. Khoja Mahomed Dewji must remember that the Mussulmans of India have not degraded themselves to such an extent as to forget the tenets of their own religion so as to require the planets of the leaders to assume telescopic magnitudes. Nothing will be more appropriate than to conclude with the words of Lord Headley (though these words were written with reference to the facts of 1907,—the supposed conspiracy of the Muslims with the Hindus to subvert the Government), "But if alarming reports . . . . were really made to the high officials (of the Government), and, if the reporters actually volunteered to exert their influence to avert the alleged danger, and then won the favour of the Government for nipping in the bud a conspiracy that had no real existence, the facts must be well known to the authorities. Hence I deem it my bounden duty to respectfully inform them that, if such reports were ever made, they were false and slanderous. I believe a person who is disobedient to the authorities is no Muslim."

With reference to the question of the All-India Moslem League one is at a loss to understand what on earth can be the objection to its sessions being held in Bombay this year? As Mr. Devji puts it, "It appears that jealous and mischievous persons have started a rumour that the Government disapproves of the meeting of the League. This cannot be true." Then he proceeds to adduce arguments in support of his assertion that the rumour has no foundations. It seems to me that the logical mind of some philosophers have come to the conclusion that the Muslim League should not hold it sessions here, in Bombay, because its sister institution, the Congress, is going to meet in this Presidency this year; as if the two institutions are antagonistic in their aims and ideals, and so the meeting of them in the same place would lead to clash of interests and sentiments. Mr. Z. Y. X. accuses Mr. Jinnah of putting the entire community in an awkward position. May I tell him that the charge is to be laid at the door of those signatories, who, having signed the representation inviting the Muslim League to Bombay, afterwards backed out of it by an explanation that is most queer. They *first* signed the invitation thinking that *afterwards* a formal meeting of the Mohamedan leaders would be called. They signed the invitation *first* and thought they would meet formally *afterwards* to consider the matter. Indeed it is the action of these latter, who have tried to butter their bread on both sides that has put the entire community in an awkward position. Let those who are working to invite the Muslim League to Bombay persevere in their work regardless of the opposition of the few, because they have got the support of those very constituents whom they are supposed to represent, as is evinced by the expressions of regret by every correspondent who has taken up his pen to express his views on the quetion.—Yours, etc.

COMMONER.

THE CLOAK OF ANONYMITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Is there only one among the controversialists bombarding your columns with letters on the Moslem dispute who has the courage to sign his own name. Why do the X.Y.Z.'s and Z.Y.X.'s cower behind pseudonyms? Have they not the courage of their convictions? Whatever the faults of the leaders they at least have the courage of their words and deeds. We know who they are and what they are. They never do anything under the cloak of anonymity. Let their assailants come out into the open and let us see who they are. Then, perhaps, they will command a hearing; but not so long as they continue to deal their blows from the shelter of a *nom de plume*. As my own identity is of no importance or relevance I content myself with the signature of

ANTI-CANT.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

MORE PROSECUTION WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, June 8.

The Special Commissioners who are trying the Lahore Conspiracy Case met again to-day at 10 a.m.

Lt.-Col. Maspratt Williams, Chief Inspector of Explosives, Government of India, deposed to his examination of ten bombs found at Meerut and gave expert evidence about their composition and contents and probable destructive effect which their explosion would have. He dismantled one bomb and rendered the others safe and sent their contents to the Chemical Examiner for chemical analysis.

Dr. Sri Ram, Civil Surgeon, Ludhiana, and Assistant Surgeon Mokand Lal Jagraon deposed to the post-mortem examination of Khushi Ram's body and the examination of the injuries on the persons of Mussamat Sofi, Mussamat Shanti and Constable Phuman Singh.

Pakhar Singh bore evidence to the stay of some accused at his house with a camel.

Circle Inspector Sher Sahai of Ludhiana gave a full general corroborative account of the dacoities in Ludhiana district and his investigations, explaining how one discovery led to another and how through information given by various accused the police were able to arrest others. He also deposed to the recovery of jewellery, cash, arms, chemicals, shells of bombs, etc.

Sub-Inspector Fazal Imam of C.I.D., who had recorded the statement of Nawab Khan approver, detailed the circumstances of Nawab Khan's confession, his own investigation and the finding of loaded bombs, bomb-shells and chemicals at the indication of Nand Singh, accused.

Mehtab Rai, proprietor of the house No. 1 Lahore, gave evidence in corroboration of Amar Singh, the approver's statement about the renting of the house. Witness identified the receipts and counterfoil receipts for rent which he gave to Head Constable Muhammad Sadiq and Sufaid Posh.

Ghulam Qadir gave a brief account of the Ferozeshah murder, the chase of the murderers, the arrest of seven and the death of two of them.

Pir Bakhsh, constable, deposed to the arrest of three accused.

Mr. Ghulam Mustaffa, Assistant Surgeon Ludhiana, deposed to his examination of the bodies of Hari Ram, Kona Mal and Charanji Lal, wounded in the Mansuran dacoity and to their injuries.

TWO BOXES FULL OF ARMS.

Mr. D. Petrie, C.I.E., of the C.I.D., Delhi, deposed to Mr. Clements of Calcutta Customs having brought up to Delhi two wooden boxes in April last which were opened in witness's presence. The boxes had false bottoms, and placed underneath a large number of small Japanese boxes, etc., which contained different fancy articles, two Remington rifles, rifle accessories, 25 boxes of cartridges (each having 20 rounds) copies of the "Ghadar" and "Ghadar Di Gunj" in one box and a mauser pistol, four cartridge belts, cartridge clips, thirty similar boxes of cartridges, a miscellaneous lot of cartridges, two wire-cutters, two hack-saws, spare blades, copies of the "Ghadar" and some keys in the other box. The boxes were again shut up and sealed in witness's presence and when they were re-opened in court, witness identified their contents. Witness had also seen all the articles seized in the Lahore searches, out of which he felt especially interested in two small slips of paper in pencil writing, partly for their contents and partly because the appearance of the hand-writing on them was very similar to that of Rash Behari Bose. A great deal of the hand-writing witness had seen in the Delhi Conspiracy Case. He got a specimen of Rash Behari Bose's writing from Delhi and suggested the submission of the writing and the two slips for expert inquiry.

Jailer Nawab Beg of the Lahore Central Jail gave evidence as to Kashi Ram, one of the murderers hanged in connection with the Ferozepore Murder Case, having spoken to his father when in jail about the consignment of goods he expected from America.

"SPEECH!"

Mr. T. E. Page writes to "The Times" urging a speech from Mr. Asquith.

"There is one man, and one only, who to-day, alike from his official position and his personal genius, is capable of performing for his country perhaps the highest duty that can fall to the lot of great statesman. The Prime Minister knows, as no other man can know, that we are now in literal truth fighting 'for our very lives,' and that it is of supreme and instant necessity to wholly subordinate all other interests to the vigorous conduct of the war.

"He also possesses, as perhaps no other man does, the gift of noble and impressive speech. Clear, simple, brief, he conveys his exact meaning with complete effect, and he has also what the old critic called 'sublimity.' He can make common words magnificent. When he speaks from the heart his sentences come, as was said of Demosthenes, 'like a descending thunderbolt.' And to-day he owes to his country the full employment of his unrivalled eloquence."

NATURALISATION OF ALIENS.

INTERPELLATIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on May 12 Mr. Butcher (U., York) asked the Home Secretary to state the nature of the public advantage alleged to have been gained by granting certificates of naturalisation to nearly 100 alien enemies of German nationality since the commencement of the war; and; in cases where no public advantage was so gained, what was the nature of the special reasons why such certificates were granted.

Mr. McKenna: I can answer the question only by giving typical examples. On the point of public advantage I may give as an instance the case of a person whose naturalisation was recommended to me by a public department as necessary to secure his services in work essential for this country. The other reasons referred would arise where there is a combination of such circumstances as long residence, complete identification with English life, a British wife, and British-born children, and sons serving in the English Army.

Mr. Butcher inquired whether German alien enemies to whom certificates of naturalisation had been granted since the commencement of the war were allowed to leave this country on the same terms as natural-born British subjects; whether they were searched before leaving this country; and whether they were permitted to take away with them any documents, papers, photographs, plans, or other information they might choose without search or examination.

Mr. McKenna: Certificates of naturalisation are granted only to persons who make a statutory declaration of their intention to reside in this country, and the Foreign Office therefore, as a rule, refuses passports to recently naturalised persons.

Mr. Butcher asked, further, whether, in view of the new revelations of German character which were continuously being furnished, the Home Secretary would give directions that no further certificates of naturalisation be granted to German alien enemies, or that, at any rate, no such certificates be granted to such persons unless they proved that they had effectually divested themselves of their German nationality and no longer owed allegiance to the German Emperor.

Mr. McKenna: My experience of the strong reasons which arise from time to time for naturalising persons of German origin shows that it would not be of advantage to lay down a rule that no such persons are to be naturalised. The conditions under which any such persons are now naturalised—including the most exhaustive investigations—secure, so far as it humanly possible, that they have completely identified themselves with this country, and are under no obligations to their original country.

Mr. Butcher: Does he satisfy himself that these alien enemies have renounced their allegiance to the German Emperor before he gives them certificates of naturalisation?

Mr. McKenna: They have to swear allegiance to his Majesty. Of course, as far as we can, we do satisfy ourselves, but if there is untruth, deception, or any other means of avoiding speaking the truth, of course it is impossible to say in every case that you are absolutely certain. So far as human ingenuity can go, we do assure ourselves of the bonafides in every case.

Sir E. Carson (U., Dublin University): Does the right hon. gentleman require them to sign a statement saying that they have renounced allegiance to the German Emperor?

Mr. McKenna: I will inquire further, but I am not sure whether there is any statement in that precise form of words.

Mr. J. D. Rees (U., Nottingham, E.): Does the German Government recognise the renunciation by a German subject of his German nationality? (Cries of "Yes.")

Mr. McKenna: I am not an expert in German law, and cannot answer that question.

Sir J. Rees: Does not the right hon. gentleman know that it is the case that the German Government does not recognise the competency of a German subject to renounce his nationality?

Mr. McKenna: I have been informed differently, but am quite willing to accept that statement.

THE LUSITANIA AND THE VATERLAND.

"A story about the Lusitania and the Germans can be recalled," says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

"Last November stories appeared in the American papers alleging that the British liners were in the habit of hoisting derisive signals in the international code as they passed the sterns of the Vaterland and other big German liners that had been lying useless since the beginning of the war in Hoboken. These signals had been seen, it was said, from the Singer Tower.

"The New York Times" sent a representative to interview Captain Daniel Dow, who was the commander of the Lusitania until Captain Turner took charge. Captain Dow said: 'I will tell you a story. When I was in New York four weeks ago I was asked a similar question on a Sunday, and, strangely enough, I was dining that same evening at the Hotel Macalpine with Captain Haas Ruser, commander of the Vaterland, and his wife. I told him what I had heard, and he smiled.

"'"Friend Hans," I said, "we will do something to give this report the lie when I sail on Wednesday morning for Liverpool. You have your crew on deck aft with a quartermaster standing by the ensign when I go out, and I will look out for the ship." As the Lusitania passed the Vaterland I dipped the ensign to the German liner. Captain Ruser dipped his in return.'

"And it is this ship, which gave all the courtesies that could be given to the ships of Germany, that has been torpedoed and sunk at sight and her huge complement of non-combatant passengers left to drown."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

New Mofussil Co., Ltd.—Extraordinary General Meeting, Humam Street, 3-30 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Corporations Standing Committee Meeting 4-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 11.

P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind with the English Mails, due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, June 12.

Bandmann's Comedy Sketch Company, open at the Excelsior Theatre.

MONDAY, June 14.

The Bombay High Court re-opens after the Summer Vacation, 11-30 a.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-4/ and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

June 9.

185. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
"B" Company.—Thursday, 10th, Friday, 11th Saturday, 12th and Sunday 13th instant.
Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 8 N.-C. Officers and men daily.
"C" Company.—Monday 14th Tuesday 15th Wednesday 16th Thursday 17th Friday 18th Saturday 19th and Monday 20th Instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

188. Medals.—Applications for Officers Volunteer Decoration and Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach the Adjutant's Office by the 20th instant.

190. "D" Company will parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 10th Instant. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day.

March ..... "Steadfast and True" .....Teike.
Overture ..... "Light Cavalry" .....Suppe.
Valse ..... "Brune" .....Krier.
Potpourri ..."Melodious Memories"...Finck.
Song (Cornet Solo "Where my Caravan has rested" ...Loohr.
Selection ..."The Spring Chicken" ...
Caryll and Monckton.
Intermezzo ....."Burma Maid" .....Anclippe.
"God Save the King Emperor."

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—
Two Giant Herons (Ardea goliath), by Sir Percy Cox, from Basra, through the Bombay Natural History Society.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks and one death from plague and one attack and one death from small-pox took place in Bombay on Monday, the plague attacks being reported from Middle and Lower Colaba, and Tardeo. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 67, as compared with 96 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 73 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,324, out of which 20 were found to be plague stricken.

KILLED BY STONE SLAB.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on view of the dead body of a Hindu labourer, named Luxmon Sitaram, aged about 30. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, after doing his work on a building under construction on the Bastion Road, Fort, was going to take his meal on Monday, when a stone slab suddenly came down from the fourth floor and hit Luxmon on the head, and he died on the spot. Dhyanoo, a carpenter, deposed that the work had been knocked off at the time and that there was no one on the upper floors. Further enquiry was adjourned.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a Hindu woman, named Sakubai, aged about 70 years, was going down the slope of the Tardeo Bridge, when to avoid being run over by a private gharry coming from the opposite direction she ran across the road. In doing this she came near motor-car No. 3245. It was alleged that the driver Prabhu Tukaram put on his brakes but before the car could be brought to a standstill, the woman was knocked down and run over. She was picked up and removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she died at 11 o'clock the same morning. It is stated that the car was on the proper side of the road and was being driven at a moderate speed at the time.

WAR FUND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Persian Amateur Dramatic Company gave a performance last night at the Victoria Theatre Grant Road, of their well-known play "Khune Nahak," in aid of the War and Relief Fund. The play is an Urdu adaptation of Shakespeare's famous tragedy "Hamlet" and was well received by a large and appreciative audience which included a number of military officers and European ladies and gentlemen. The amateurs, and especially Mr. Merwan B. Irani who played the Prince of Denmark acquitted themselves creditably. The proceeds of the performance will be sent to the Bombay Branch of the War and Relief Fund.

WIFE'S SUICIDE.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue yesterday, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Tanubai, aged about 20 years, residing with her husband, a tinsmith, at Byculla.

The deceased and her husband, who were to go to their native town, had a quarrel as to when they should start, and the husband spoke angrily to her. Yesterday morning the husband tried to rouse the deceased but could not. He tried some household remedies and then had her removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where it was found that she had been suffering from the effects of opium poison. She died on Monday night. It appeared from the evidence of a licensed opium vendor that the deceased had purchased four-anna worth of opium on Sunday last. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

MR. S. M. EDWARDES AND MILLHANDS.

Photo by Mr. Raghunath B. Dhairyawan.

At a meeting of Millhands at Ghorapdeo, on Sunday, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, was congratulated on the distinction of C. S. I. conferred on him on the King's birthday.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

TRANSFER OF A MURDER CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Tuesday, the Second Presidency Magistrate heard the case in which two Pathans named, Basse and Shahuli, residents of Bannu stood charged with murder. Inspector Obedulkhan of the C. I D. conducted the prosecution.

The facts of the case were that the Bombay Police received information from the Bannu Police that both the accused had absconded to Bombay after murdering one Talib in that city. Inspector Obedulkhan took up the case and succeeded in arresting both the accused from the Docks, where they were working as labourers.

The Magistrate ordered Basse and Shahuli to be transferred to the Bannu Police for further trial.

YOUNG PICK-POCKET SENT TO REFORMATORY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Ferguson charged Mahanund Jagjivan, a Hindu lad, with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 5-1-0, belonging to Bhima Trimbuk. The complainant was making purchases at the Crawford Market on Saturday when the accused removed the purse from his pocket and was arrested. The accused was then searched, when he was found in possession of a watch and chain which he admitted having removed from the person of one Shunker Rai at Byculla.

The accused was convicted and was ordered to be sent to the Reformatory School to be detained there for a period of four years.

JHANG DACOITY CASE.

TWENTY-FOUR PERSONS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, June 8.

Judgment in the Jhang dacoity case was delivered on the 4th instant by Mr. B. H. Dobson, I.C.S., the Special Magistrate of Jhang.

No less than 81 accused were brought to trial exclusive of 13 absconders.

The case was one of considerable gravity, some 35 houses having been looted and seven burnt in the village of Batafi and the adjacent hamlet of Kewalawala.

The raiders, who numbered about 300, arrived on the night of March 2, proceeded to strip every Hindu house of its contents, which were loaded upon camels brought for the purpose and promptly carried away.

The next morning the police arrived and proceeded to search the houses of the suspected persons.

This resulted in the recovery of no less than seven camel loads of property, including one horse, two cows and two calves.

All the property recovered was produced in the Court and its identification made the case one of great length and complexity.

Of the 73 accused against whom charges were framed, 24 were eventually convicted. Five were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each, 17 to five years' rigorous imprisonment each, one to three years rigorous imprisonment and one to 15 stripes.

"THE HUMBLE MAHOMEDAN COMMUNITY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—One cannot help being surprised by the language used by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, who headed the congratulatory Moslem deputation, to Mr. S. M. Edwardes, on his receiving the C.S.I. The Commissioner of Police has had a trying time and has discharged his onerous duties with efficiency and distinction, and, as such is thoroughly deserving of the honour conferred on him. But nevertheless, he is not a High Officer of State, nor is he the representative of the King-Emperor and therefore the expression,—"the humble Moslem community"—strikes one as a piece of glorified *cow-tow*. So long as "leaders" of Indian communities employ such language to any quarter but the Throne or its direct representive, Britons will despise Indians and no one can blame them for it.—Yours etc.

ASIATICUS.

DR. SATISH CHUNDER BANERJI.

DEATH OF PROMINENT ALLAHABAD ADVOCATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, June 8.

The death occurred here this morning from fever of the Hon. Dr. Satish Chunder Banerji, a distinguished Advocate of the High Court.

The deceased spoke at the special Provincial Conference and took ill almost immediately after. The deceased, who was only forty years old, was a Premchand Roychand scholar, Tagore Law Professor, Fellow of the Allahabad University and a leading public man of these provinces. The High Court and district courts were closed as a mark of respect to the deceased.

TURKEY'S SACRIFICES FOR HER ALLIES

AN IMPOVERISHED STATE.

A particularly interesting glimpse into the condition of Turkey during the war is given in the Berlin "Lokalanzeiger." According to the writer, Turkey has at present 1,223,000 men serving under the colours. In the fighting line none but pure Turks are employed. The Jews and Christians, it seems, have been sorted out and, after being organised into workers' battalions, are given transport and other more or less civilian duties to perform. It has often been wondered how Turkey kept up its communication lines between the base and the front. Light is shed on this by the statement that one workers' battalion transports as much as one railway train, though, it is added, "naturally at considerably greater length of time." Many of these battalions have also been set to work constructing roads.

With such feats Turkey is making sacrifices for the cause of the Allies, the extent and effect of which can best be gauged by events. In the Caucasus the army is fighting on a front whose base is 1,500 kilometres distant. In order to provision the troops the Ministry of War hired 50,000 civilian workmen unfit for military service. They carry all the necessaries for the army on their heads or backs, as in ancient Egypt.

NO BREAD-WINNERS.

Such demands on the male material of the country empties both house and hut and brings a far harder time to the Turks than to us. Families have no bread-winner. The impoverished State cannot give much help to the women and children; when it does, it doles it out in farthings. Recently, in Erzerum, it requisitioned the blankets of all the inhabitants. The army in the Caucasus needed bedclothes, and so the impoverished, harsh State ordered its children to "freeze, so that the fighters may be able to sleep." Officers and soldiers are fighting on half pay. The salaries of officials have been curtailed, although the cessation of imports has raised the cost of living. Rice, which used to be the cheap national food, is now a costly luxury.

In the Capital the departure of the foreigners English and French, has alone sufficed to cause poverty. Busines men lack customers, and the masses lack the alms which the commercial policy of England used to distribute in large sums. The French congregations, too, till recently gave a great deal in charity and filled up stomachs, until the Government had to expel their agents as spies of the hostile coalition. This caused further distress.

To alleviate this would be nobler and both temporarily and permanently more advantageous to Germany than to send an odd expedition of hospital beds and workers. The Turks smile when the German benefactor appears, one day with two hundred beds, another with three hundred, but always with the same yearning for a decoration, and begs for an audience of the Sultan, in whose hands it lies to bestow the only thing that matters.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP OF EGYPT.

LIEUTENANT FYZEE'S BRILLIANT VICTORY.

Our readers will be interested to learn that Lieutenant A. H. Fyzee, I.M.S., attached to the Bombay Presidency's Branch Hospital at Alexandria, who, it will be remembered, last year won the Western India Lawn Tennis Open Championship has had the distinction of winning the Tennis Championship of Egypt.

The following is an extract from his letter received in Bombay by the last mail:—

"I won only two days back the Championship of Egypt by 6—3, 5—7, 7—5. The final match lasted 2½ hours. The finalists were myself and Mr. Zerlaudi, who had won the championship of Egypt for quite a number of years, and who had also been the champion of Italy. Our match had many ups and downs.

I won the first set by 6—3 though my opponent led at the start by 3—0.

In the second set I led by 5—2 but unfortunately lost by 5—7.

In the third set my opponent led 4—1, but I managed to equalize. Then my opponent led by 5—4 but I again equalized and then I ran out winning by 7—5."

THE MATRICULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The results of the Matriculation examination declared yesterday go to show that either the examiners have been overstrict, and have expected too much from the candidates, or that the schools have sent up unfit or *kutcha* candidates for the test, and that it is desirable to probe the root of the evil and to take steps to remedy or eradicate it. The Educational Department should see whether the education given in the schools, which have shown bad results, is what it should have been, and whether the teachers employed are efficient, up to the mark and zealous in the discharge of their duties, and whether the principals or head masters of the schools in question are diligent and zealous in the performance of their duties. As regards the examiners, it must be seen whether or not they have been unreasonable, and their methods of correcting papers are at fault. The complaint of over-strictness and consequently of merciless ploughing is, rightly or wrongly, commonly laid at the door of Indian examiners. These, they say, put hard questions and act in the manner of a Shylock. For example, if answers (re arithmetic questions) are right, they give the examinees full marks. If answers are incorrect, they give them no marks. It so happens that one understands the questions and knows the methods, but in working out the questions, he makes mistakes, say, in addition, subtraction, multiplication or division, and the answers become incorrect. In hurry or excitement many a slip occurs, quite unconsciously very often. It is contended that the examiners should examine the questions from beginning to end whether the examinees have gone about their work in the right way, no matter whether the answers have been wrong. When the examiners find that the candidates have done their work intelligently and in the right way, they should give them some marks at least, no matter if the result, i.e., the answer happens to be incorrect. One is inclined to think that the disastrous results declared yesterday cannot be wholly due to the schools that send up the candidates after testing them and that probably the examinees have been dealt with rather severely. It seems that there is some presumptions in favour of a Supplementary List being issued, the percentage of the passes being so low. It is indeed puzzling why the results are so disastrous.—Yours, etc.,

AN OBSERVER.

Bombay, June 8th.

CRICKET.

FRIENDS' UNION C. C. V. COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Oval on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Friend's Union Cricket Club by 31 runs.

FRIEND S UNION C. C.

S. S. Dongre l.b.w., b. Harwood, 10; Vithal c. Ramsey, b. Harwood, 10; M. A. Talpade c. Lindburg, b. Barker, 1; V. S. Dongre b. Harwood 43; D. A. Shete c. Ramsey, b. Harwood, 9; S. A. Shete l.b.w., b. Barker, 0; R. K. Telang st. b. Barker, 0; S. A. Shete c. b. Harwood, 2; G. R. Gonkshakar b. Barker, 0; N. B. Dadarkar not out, 1; P. W. Welkar b. Barker, 1; Extra 7; Total, 84.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

Ramsey c. D. A. Shete, b. Dongre, 12; Barker b. D. A. Shete, 2; Cashman c. Vithal, b. D. A. Shete, 13; Lindburg b. Dadarkar, 11; Harwood b. D. A. Shete, 2; Banks b. Dadarkar, 0; Woods not out 0; Booth, b. Dadarkar, 5; Kida c. Gorakshaker, b. Dadarkar, 0; Harris st. b. Dadarkar, 0; Scarff c. P. W. Welkar, b. Dadarkar, 0; Extras 8; Total 53.

RALLI'S C. C. FIXTURES.

June 13, Prabhu Young C. C.
June 20, The New Maharashtra.
July 4, Bombay Young Cricketers.
July 11, The New Century C. C.
July 18 The Bombay Telegu.
August 1, The Radiant C. C.
August 8, The Bombay Janish S. C.
August 15, E. D. Sassoon & Co.
August 24, Saraswat Union.
August 29, The Sion Union.
September 2, Bandra Union C. C.
September 5, Elphinstone College.
September 19, Deccan Gymkhana.
October 3, Arya Bhandu C. C.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

There was fair attendance of members at a meeting of the above Club at Mahim on Sunday last, the shooting generally was good and some excellent scores were made. For the first event a 10 bird handicap sweepstake A Leeson with 10 kills and W. C. Morley with 9 kills and 2 handicap tied' and on shooting off the tie, Leeson with 9 kills to his opponents 5 was returned the winner.

A Double Rise Competition at 5 pairs of birds followed, W. C. Morley with a score of nine added to 2 handicap was top scorer, A. Leeson with a score of 9 taking second prize.

Sides for a team shoot were then selected by W. C. Morley and A. Leeson, the former's team being successful by a narrow margin.

Entries were then taken for the Tyres Cup which was shot in conjunction with an open sweep. Scoring was on the Scotch system, a kill with the 1st. barrel counting 3 points and with the 2nd. barrel 2 points, all handicap points being trebled. W S. Fraser with a record of 10 kills or 30 points added to a handicap of 3 was an easy winner, and won the Cup for the fourth time, and has now only to win it once more to become his own property and if the form displayed on the present occasion he continued will doubtless soon make his last appearance in the Tyro Class. A walking up competition "Miss and Out" was the next event on the card, W. S. Morley, taking 1st. prize and R. Kennedy the 2nd prize.

Spoon Shoot with optional sweep added followed, A. S. Knowles with 7 kills and 3 points was seen to advantage and won the Spoon, A. Leeson with 9 kills and D. Harrington with 7 kills and 2 points dividing the Sweep.

This concluded the programme but as the events were finished earlier than usual 2 extra events were shot, R. Kennedy winning a 10 bird Sweep, and also a Surprise Competition in conjunction with T. B. Hawkins as a partner.

RACING AT HOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 8.

Messrs. J. B. Beathie and Co. of Chandernagore, received the following entries by cable:—

THE NEW DERBY,

Distance 1½ miles, to be run at Newmarket on Tuesday, the 15th June:—

Mr. Ronald, Danger Rock, Florim, Lemetier, The Vizier, Chickamangwa, Sunfire, Pommern, Apothecary, Achtoi, Ruthford, The Revenge, Dossendale, Letfly, Follow Up, M. King, Priam, Gadabout and Vaucluse.

THE NEW OAKES.

Distance 1½ miles, to be run at Newmarket on Thursday, the 17th June:—

Ciceromar, Giacend II, Sweet Nell, Flash Fifth, Rarity, Silver Tag, Charade, Polynetta, Snow, Marton, Vaucluse, Blanche, Brigh.

(*Continued from Column 6.*)

thinking of anything but serious competitive play, Mr. Ball would be the last to undertake it, even with the prospect of a Transatlantic trip thrown in.

The great Hoylake golfer is now over fifty years of age, else the certainty is he would, as he did during the Boer War, have proceeded to fight for Old England. For it shall never be forgotten that he two finalists who contested the wonderful amateur championship at Prestwick in 1899, Lieutenant F. G. Tait and Mr. John Ball, shortly afterwards proceeded to South Africa, the former to fall gloriously at Koodoosberg Drift and the latter safely to return after hard work during the campaign.

When Mr. Ball's victory of 1899 is pondered over, what a lot of glorious recollections come to mind—of Tait's early lead, which was gradually shed in the second round until with some six holes to play they were all square. And that was the position at the end of the round. The extra hole and the title were the Englishman's. He had confuted the critics, who had said he had seen his best days; he further confuted them when he came home and acquired three more titles.

Rumour, the lying jade, has also been busy with the name of Mr. Hilton, who, however, declares he never even considered any such trip.

SPORT AT HOME.

GOLFING TOPICS.

A TRIP DEFERRED.

When the American Open Championship takes place at Baltusrol, it is pretty eviden that some of the English cracks who had intended competing there, will be missing from the competition, wrote "A True Scot" in the "Athletic News" during mail week.

After the tragic sinking of the Lusitania, in which great liner they had, along with other people, intended sailing from Liverpool next Saturday, the Channel Islanders —H. Vardon and E. Ray, to the former of whom in particular the trip meant a great deal, if all the press stories were true—immediately cancelled their trip. They had not, one supposes, the heart to undertake it under such conditions, and though the intentions of Duncan and Mayo have not been made known, it scarcely seems likely that they will proceed with a mission which, so far as the last-named is concerned, would have been most interesting. Duncan, of course, had been previously across the Atlantic—at the time when Mr. Hilton had his successful trip.

It had been the intention, so the American newspapers say, to have organised a number of foursomes, wherein Vardon and Ray should have met Duncan and Mayo. These will, of course be off, and Ray will be unable to obtain any satisfaction for the defeat of long ago, wherein. "The Swift and The Slow,' as that strangely constituted duo, Duncan and Mayo, were termed, beat the big fellow and Tom Vardon.

GOLFERS AS SCRIBES.

Another undertaking which will be upset will be a fresh venture into journalism by Harry Vardon. From a New York paper the following display announcement is taken: "The staff has been joined by Jess Willard, heavy-weight champion of the world, and Harry Vardon, the greatest of all golfers, who six times won the Open Championship of Great Britain."

Willard's duties were specified; those of Vardon were not; but one feels pretty certain he had not seriously intended doing the real journalistic work himself. How could he, in the wear and tear of what had promised to be an exceptionally busy itinerary?

Most interesting books and articles—magazine and newspaper—have been attributed to Vardon in the past, but when "How to Play Golf" was issued by Messrs. Methuen a few years ago, the champion and his assistant in the completion of the book, Mr. Robert E. Howard, a thoroughly competent and popular scribe, were perfectly honest in the matter, and explained how the book had been written. In his forewords Vardon said:

I like teaching golf. I like the task far better than playing in the championship. I can write down just how I make every shot and why I make it that way, but to put it into the form of book instruction is a different matter. Mr. Howard has taken in hand my notes, arranged them in order, and rounded off the rough edges.

NO LOSS OF VALUE.

The value of the book lacked nothing because of the explanation. Indeed, it was, because of the plain, practical manner in which it was written—never getting above the average golfer, who cannot be bothered with dissertations upon physics and high falutin theories as to the cause and effect of divers shots—everywhere appreciated, and is regarded as one of the most valuable works on the great game.

Other golfing experts have not been quite so straightforward, however, in regard to their "authorship." Sometimes the "assistance" of such-and-such a gentleman in the compilation is acknowledged; sometimes it is not. The writer had hoped that Mr. Howard would have been of the American party, so that a fair idea could have been obtained of their progress. But all that has been knocked on the head by the tragedy off the Irish coast.

GOLFING EMIGRANTS.

James Stephens, once of Carnoustie, and later of Home Park, was also to have borne the great British professionals company across the Atlantic, and he will have to take passage sooner or later, for he is the new professional of that wonderful course which has been laid out at Southampton (L. I.) under the direction of Mr. O. B. Macdonald, who it will be remembered, visited many of our courses for inspection to be reflected in the National Links, as they are called.

Hepburn is a thoroughly well-tried player and an expert with his iron clubs. Championship honours never went his way—they have not been vouchsafed many men and have been conserved by a comparative few—but he has always been regarded as a useful exponent and a careful teacher of the game.

What a number of men from Carnoustie have gone to the United States as professionals. They are a keen and steady lot of young fellows, so far as the writer has found them, and they do well. It is said other players from this side may follow the recent suit of Hepburn and Wilfrid Reid; Sanderson, who was a professional near Boulogne, for one, having such intentions. Whether the last-named will now make th journey remains to be seen. But there is little doing in the game on this side of the Atlantic.

NOTHING DOING!

If the statement had been true that Mr. John Ball had been been invited to take part in the amateur championship of the United States at Detroit in August—to the writer it is news that invitations are extended for competition in such any event—then those responsible for the idea did not know the ex-champion. At a time when our leading amateur golfers are

(*Continued in Column 5.*)

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NOTICE TO POONA RESIDENTS.

THE POONA OFFICE of the BOMBAY CHRONICLE is at No. 1, Arsenal Road, (Treacher's Buildings.)

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
Psychology of Frightfulness	6
Trading with Enemy Firms	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	5, 7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Municipal Corporation	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Casualty List	3
Barbarism in War	10
India and the War	11
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR	
Can India Help?	4
The Matriculation	5
The Humble Mahomedan Community.	5
A PAGE FOR THE HOME.	
Fashions of To-day	11
Moderation in Fashions	11
FASHION ILLUSTRATIONS.	
Fashions of To-day	11
The Muscovite Militant	11
Lady Rachel Sturgis	11
Miss Elizabeth Asquith	11
A PAGE FOR THE HOME	9
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	8
THE WEATHER	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, June 9, 1915.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF FRIGHTFULNESS.

Mr. Hilaire Belloc, who is not only a very able writer,—perhaps the most able writer we have,—on the strategy and tactics of the war, but also an interesting and suggestive commentator on the psychology which directs its conduct, discusses in the current issue of "Land and Water" the political and military objects of the various acts of "frightfulness" which have distinguished the enemy's conduct of the war since the beginning, but particularly in the more recent stages. Most of these acts from the military point of view appear quite inane and useless, but, Mr. Belloc urges, they are very useful in the analysis of the purely military side of the campaign. The enemy's object is to appeal to the nerve of Neutrals and of belligerent civilians.

When he dropped a few shells into Dunkirk the other day from a range of over twenty miles, with his guns at an extreme elevation, with no earthly chance of hitting any one military target, he produced in our Press exactly the effect which he desired. There was first a nervous fear lest his fleet might not be in the North Sea. Next, that exceedingly naif astonishment that heavy guns could deliver shells at range so great. When he sank the Lusitania he excluded for the moment from the attention of most neutrals and of all civilians the very much more important military developments of the few days succeeding that tragedy. And no wonder, for it was a thing more awful by far in its effect upon the imagination than the much more disquieting advance of the Austro-Germans into Galicia.

The whole thing may be compared to the action of two boxers, one of whom should confine the whole of his energy to the boxing while the other produced appeals time and again during the match, or sought to impress the spectators by blows that drew blood. The expert would, perhaps, in too great a degree confine himself in such a match to the way in which the mere chances of the game, according to the rules of its art, were turning; but the spectators, in proportion to their ignorance of that art, would have their attention directed to the side issues of disgust or of protest.

All this means, Mr. Belloc argues, that Prussia is now relying more upon the terror of the civilian population as a means of producing a moral effect and increasing her chances of obtaining an inconclusive peace.

If Mr. Belloc is right in this deduction it is clear that the enemy has gravely miscalculated, for every act of frightfulness, hitherto, has had exactly the opposite effect on the civil population of the United Kingdom. It has strengthened the determination of the civil population to strain every nerve to ensure that the ultimate crushing of Prussianism shall be full and final, and it has increased the rush of the manhood of the country to the recruiting depôt. But that is only by the way. The psychology of "frightfulness" is a somewhat perplexing study and we doubt whether anyone will succeed in successfully analysing it, until the war is long over and we can see more easily into the inside of the German mind as it was before and during the war. We know that the Germans built largely on their belief in British decadence, but they cannot still hold that belief, and it ought to be obvious to the simplest German statesman or commander that this "frightfulness" is likely to produce an effect opposite to that spoken of by Mr. Belloc. And it is more reasonable, when we seek for explanations of conduct and deeds, which are not explicable by ordinary civilised standards to remember that the authors of "frightfulness," understand the psychology of their own people better than they do that of the British and French and that, therefore, it is the necessity to keep up a certain impression on the civilian population of Germany, that probably actuates them rather than the hope of demoralising the civilian population of England. When a German squadron bombarded Scarborough and Whitby that was a heartening thing for the German public. When the exploit was attempted to be repeated and turned out a costly failure, the discredit of which could not be disguised from the German public, some other means had to be devised of keeping up the pretence that Germany had not been driven off the seas, and the idea of the submarine blockade, the military futility of which must have been obvious to the German Government, was conceived. Its military futility did not matter. It was necessary to do something to divert the attention of the public in Germany from the idle Dreadnoughts in the Kiel Canal, and that could be done if the submarines succeeded from time to time in sinking a few British merchantmen. At first attempts were made to save the lives of crews and passengers, but as the business became more risky, this regard for humanity was dropped and ships were torpedoed without notice to supply the German public with the food they required. That it was the kind of food they required has been made manifest by the delight of their press over acts of mere brutality, without any military importance, culminating in the joyous enthusiasm which was excited throughout Germany by the sinking of the Lusitania, jubilation that was even shared by the German population of the United States.

Now we do not believe that much reliance was placed, if any, in the expectation of creating any great moral effect on the civil population of belligerent countries by these acts. The bombardment of Dunkirk, stupid as it seems, the sinking of the Lusitania, horrible as it was, and the dropping of bombs on peaceful homesteads were all intended to hearten a people who have been educated to believe that in war, everything is permissible providing it is sufficiently brutal, whether it is a bite, or a scratch, or a brutal blow below the belt, and who want to hurt their opponents whether it helps them to win the war or not. If the German people ever began to think so far ahead as to calculate upon the effect of the acts of frightfulness committed by their Army and their Navy they would possibly begin to wonder whether it is worth while to hurt merely for the sake of hurting when it is clear that, whatever happens, you cannot achieve the triumph you expected and, at the best, will have to treat for terms of peace. It seems to us that there is no deeper psychology in German, frightfulness, as exemplified by such acts as the sinking of the Lusitania, than the existence it betrays of the supreme necessity of keeping up the spirits of the German people.

TRADING WITH ENEMY FIRMS.

In the House of Commons last Monday, Reuter tells us, Lord Robert Cecil said he was not yet in a position to make a statement respecting the suggested prohibition of enemy trading in China. It is difficult to realise that Lord Robert said anything of the kind. In all probability a question was asked, whether anything had been done to put a stop to Manchester and other home shippers trading with enemy firms in China. And to this a reply was vouchsafed that a statement was not yet forthcoming. And we hope it never will be forthcoming, for, though the present proclamation admits of trading with enemy firms domiciled in China only, it would be nothing short of a grave scandal, in the light of all that has recently happened, if it were possible for any British firms to be so disloyal and so lost to all sense of decency as to have business relations with enemy firms in China or elsewhere, when the alien question and anti-German propaganda are being so vigorously prosecuted in their midst. The enemy's shops in the United Kingdom are wrecked and pillaged by the mob as an expression of how the enemy is execrated and detested: he goes about in fear of his life and for safety has to be interned. And in the teeth of this, Lord Robert Cecil is not prepared at the moment to make a statement whether it is incumbent on the British Government to prohibit British firms trading with members of this pariah nation in China! We are curious to know what possible grounds there can be for delaying the annulling of the original proclamation, making it a penal offence for a British subject to trade with the enemy in China or other neutral country. It is a notorious fact that enemy firms and individuals in China are thoroughly convinced that there can be only one ultimate result of the war,—the victory of Germany. This being uppermost in their minds, every endeavour is used to assist their Government by remitting money regularly for investment in the war loans and in many other ways. It must be therefore clear, that if Germans and Austrians are allowed to carry on their business with the assistance of British merchants, the latter are indirectly assisting the enemy to carry on the war, a position that should not be tolerated by any loyal subject of his Majesty. The proclamation referred to, of course, is supposed to restrict Britishers trading with enemy firms to those domiciled in China. As a result of this a number of enemy traders suddenly discovered that their head office is situated in one or other of the chief Chinese ports, whereas prior to the war, according to the directories, Hamburg claimed them. As a matter of fact two leading German firms at a well-known Chinese port, are being at present carried on in the names of British partners. The expression "enemy firms domiciled in China" is therefore a farcical subterfuge. The matter has been in the hands of the Foreign Office for some time, and in reply to enquires made as to whether British firms could do all the business if the Germans were prohibited from trading with Great Britain, a definite reply was given in the affirmative on behalf of British interests in China. In the full knowledge of all this, coupled with the intense and justifiable anti-German feeling which has recently developed, it appears incredible that Lord Robert Cecil could have the temerity to refuse to make a statement on a question which requires no consideration whatever, and to which only one answer is possible. This kind of magnificent tom-foolery will assuredly be attended one of these days with unpleasant consequences. The subject of a little temporary inconvenience to a few China shippers should not be considered at all in troublous times like the present, and any losses or setbacks which may occur, should be borne cheerfully, in view of the terrible issue at stake. Others have to bear their losses in the cause of the Empire. Let them also do so.

Notes of the Day.

The Airmen's Exploits.

The announcement of a contemplated raid on England by a fleet of Zeppelins and aeroplanes has had a very prompt response in the notable feats performed by Flight-Lieutenants Wilson and Mills who set fire to the Zeppelin shed at Brussels, and the still more remarkable exploit of Lieutenant Warneford, who fought and disposed of the Zeppelin which is believed to have carried out the raid on the East Coast the previous night. This duel between monoplane and Zeppelin, resulting in the complete destruction of the latter, is, perhaps, the most notable exploit in the air of the whole war, and fully justifies the claim that the Zeppelin is no match for an aeroplane, if the latter can meet her. It is regrettable that the destruction of the Zeppelin should have entailed the burning of a convent, containing non-combatants, and the loss of two lives. But that was obviously accidental and unavoidable.

Germany's Humanity.

It is interesting to recall, in these days of German "frightfulness," that at The Hague Conferences in 1907, the German delegates on more than one occasion deprecated the framing of any definite, prohibition in regard to certain practices in war on the ground that it should be sufficient to leave these questions to the humanity of the belligerents. The delegates depicted Germany as being particularly safe in this respect. On the 9th October, 1907, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein announced to the delegates at The Hague the principles upon which German sailors would conduct maritime war:—

Military acts [he said] are not solely governed by stipulations of international law .... Conscience, good sense, and the sense of duty imposed by the principles of humanity, will be the surest guides for the conduct of sailors, and will constitute the most effective guarantee against abuses. The officers of the German Navy, I loudly proclaim (*Je le dis a haute voix*) will always fulfil in the strictest fashion the duties which emanate from the unwritten law of humanity and civilisation. . . As to the humanitarian sentiments of which the British delegate has spoken, I cannot admit that there is any country in the world which is superior to my country or my Government in the sentiment of humanity. ("The Times," 10th October, 1907).

In the light of the events of to-day this looks like a case of very careful preparation for the future.

A Grim Commentary.

The declarations of the world's press on the sinking of the Lusitania form a grim commentary on von Bieberstein's unctuous declaration at The Hague eight years ago. Here are a few extracts:—

Idea Nazionale: Germany has, perhaps, by the death of these fifteen hundred people brought upon herself a new war, which is the natural effect of her policy. There is a limit dividing like an abyss the soldier and the scoundrel; Germany crossed it yesterday.

Giornale d'Italia: This is one of the most atrocious episodes of this horrible war. One cannot understand how the sinking of the Lusitania can profit Germany. Great Britain has lost a liner; Germany has assumed the responsibility for the painful impression caused thereby.

El Liberal: Even in the days of piracy maritime history never recorded crimes of such a character. Germany has exceeded the limits of cruelty and barbarity. We believe that humanity will not contemplate such abominations impassively.

Tyd: The commander of the German submarine who performed this work can look with pride upon it. Is it not so, Satan?

Vort Land (Danish): A German torpedo sank the Lusitania and simultaneously drew German culture into the depths. Whenever in future the Germans venture to speak of their culture the answer will be, "It does not exist. It committed suicide on the 7th May, 1915."

Sir Francis Younghusband on India.

Every week that passes brings into greater prominence the growing and welcome change in the attitude in England towards India. The paper on "India and the War" which Sir Francis Younghusband read at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute is an illustration of this change. Sir Francis Younghusband, by reason of his services in the Indian Political Department has had excellent opportunities of understanding the people and the princes and his views on them must necessarily carry great weight. After emphasising the loyalty of the Indian people, he did well to combat the false ideas, current in some quarters, as to the fighting capacity of the Indian troops. And as he pertinently pointed out, whether the Indian was worse or better than the British soldier, he came at a crucial moment and did a service to the Empire for which the Empire owed him gratitude. With regard to the future, too, Sir Francis Younghusband is refreshingly wise and courageous in his predictions. The old demand of Indians for commissions in the Army, he anticipated, would be pressed; there would be demands for a more definite share in the Councils of the Empire, a larger part in the management of their own affairs, the right to bear arms and to volunteer, and a more equal social position. And Sir Francis is not one of those who are too envious of Indian aspirations not to acknowledge that these demands should be answered adequately and in the right spirit. And he also hopes that the Chiefs "who have stood so nobly by us" will be granted a more prominent and effective part in the affairs of the Empire.

Mr. Madhava Rao on Public Health.

The most recent example of the progressive spirit which inspires the administration of the Baroda State, was the Health Exhibition held in March last, a full report of which was given in our columns. It is pleasant to note that, amidst his other activities, H. H. the Gaekwar has not been unmindful of the responsibility of his State towards the promotion of the health and physical well-being of the people. Mr. Madhava Rao, the Dewan of Baroda, writing in the "Local self-Government Gazette" after stating that the Government of Baroda with a view to advance the cause of public health has decided that such exhibitions should be held every year and that suitable health museums be gradually formed in different centres, also foreshadows the early organisation of a new department of public health. The idea is that at these exhibitions, the different measures being adopted by the local bodies or proposed to be adopted, in connection with the improvement of health, should be demonstrated, their advantages explained and the results compared with those achieved in other places. And this idea is based on the recognition that the health of a country depends largely on he co-operation of its people in carrying out measures calculated to improve their own hygienic condition. And in this connection Mr. Madhava Rao expressed a view which reminds one of the eminently wise words of Professor Geddes on the structure of Indian villages and which, unfortunately, receives scant respect at the hands of the Governmen tsanitary experts. "Such co-operation," says Mr. Madhava Rao, "is easier to secure in India than elsewhere, for Indians are not strangers to the knowledge and practice of hygiene."

Dismissals from the Central Press.

We published yesterday a letter representing that 60 employees of the Government Central Press have been served with notices terminating their services at the end of the current month, the reason assigned for the wholesale dismissal being the impending transfer of the Secretariat Press to the Government Central Press. It is somewhat difficult to understand why these dismissals should have followed the mere removal of a Government press from one building to another. It cannot surely be the case that the men of the Central Press were previously so lightly worked that, when some more men are added to their number, the work of 60 of the former can comfortably be performed by the latter in addition to their own. This is the only construction that can be placed on this anomalous position whereby 60 men are deprived of their living. In the absence of any intelligible explanation no other conclusion can reasonably be arrived at. But it is questionable whether this can really be the case as it augurs the existence of a very undesirable state of affairs in the Government Secretariat Press. It has not been definitely stated whether the men in question are temporary hands or not, or whether, if the former is the case, the action taken accords with the terms of their entertainment. If they are permanent men the matter is certainly one that commends itself to the careful consideration of Government. If they are temporary, it is hard that they should be turned adrift at so short a notice. In any case we hope that something may be done for these people, especially at a time when work is difficult to obtain.

The Bombay Provincial Conference.

As our readers are aware, it has been decided to hold the fifteenth session of the Bombay Provincial Conference in Poona in July next. The Poona District Congress Committee and the Deccan Sabha, who jointly issued the invitations for the Conference, have since taken the necessary preliminary steps towards the formation of a Reception Committee and the appointment of office-bearers. The Reception Committee includes a number of leading men, representatives of the various classes and communities in the Poona District and has for its chairman Mr. Hari Narayan Apte, the well-known author. Mr. Hormusji A. Wadya, the veteran Parsi congressman, than whom there is no more zealous worker and eloquent speaker in the Congress cause on this side of India, has been nominated President of the Conference and should prove a skillful skipper of the local political barque in these days of grave moment. It may be stated that the movement for holding the Conference at Poona next month is in accordance with the constitution and rules of the Congress adopted at the Allahabad Congress Convention in 1908. Arrangements are being made in the several districts of the Presidency to establish representative districts Congress committees, which will all be affiliated to the Provincial Congress Committee. In Bombay, steps are being taken to form Ward committees to undertake Congress work. The sittings of the Provincial Conference will take place on the 10th, 11th and 12th July (Saturday, Sunday and Monday). The following scale of fees has been fixed:—Rs. 5 for membership of the Reception Committee (inclusive of delegates' fee), Rs. 3 for delegates, Rs. 2 and 1 for visitors for the whole session and As. 8 per day.

Official and Personal.

The Yuvaraj of Mysore pays a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla next month. Sir Hugh Daly accompanies him.

A SLACKER WORM.

"At present our billet is just behind the firing-line, and in a field at the side there is a pond with some jack bannocks in it," writes a Warwickshire Territorial to his parents, quoted by the "Birmingham Post." "One of our chaps organised a fishing contest, the entrance fee being 1d. Imagine twenty chaps, all armed with sticks, pins, bits of cotton, and worms, pulling out jack bannocks as fast as they can. Of course, I had the usual luck and didn't get a prize. *I don't think my worm was trying.*" No doubt even a worm will turn when asked to carry on "business as usual" in war-time.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH AERIAL FEATS.

ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

GERMAN NAVAL LOSS.

FURTHER FRENCH PROGRESS.

A number of sensational feats have been performed by British airmen. A Zeppelin was attacked at a height of 6,000 feet by a British monoplane. Six bombs were thrown and the Zeppelin exploded. The pilot returned safely though his monoplane turned turtle by the force of the explosion and he was forced to land temporarily in the enemy's country.

Two British airmen dropped bombs on an airship shed at Evere, northward of Brussels. The shed was observed to be in flames.

A British aeroplane while close to the German lines, was assailed by thirteen German machines, but circling high above them, brought down two with a machine gun and then escaped to Dunkirk.

The Admiralty announces that a Zeppelin attacked the East Coast with explosive and incendiary bombs, killing five people and injuring forty.

From a somewhat confused account it would appear a naval battle took place in the Baltic, when Russian submarines and mines are said to have sunk or damaged three German warships. The battle is reported to have lasted six hours, according to a Stockholm message.

The battle at Arras continues favourable to the French troops, and new progress has been made in the Labyrinth and at Lorette.

Poisonous smoke has been used by the Germans in the Rawka region preparatory to an attack. A reserve Russian regiment, however, rushed up with muffled faces and saved the situation.

In the House of Commons the new Ministers were given a hearty reception. The Premier and Mr. Bonar Law, who sat next to each other, were warmly cheered. Mr. Asquith eloquently welcomed the accession of Italy to the cause of the Allies. In response to a question regarding recruiting facilities, the Premier said the last appeal had been satisfactory, and a full announcement of the Government's policy would be made shortly.

Regular advance by the Italian armies on the whole front, capturing very important positions across the frontier is announced in the latest communiqué from Rome.

BRITISH AIRMAN'S EXPLOIT.

ZEPPELIN DESTROYED IN A DUEL.

THREE GERMAN WARSHIPS SUNK IN THE BALTIC.

SENSATIONAL AEROPLANE FEATS.

BRITISH AIRMAN EXPLODES A ZEPPELIN.

AIRSHIP SHED IN FLAMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 7.

The Admiralty announces that early this morning Flight-Lieutenants J. P. Wilson and J. S. Mills dropped bombs on an airship shed at Evere, northward of Brussels. The shed was observed to be in flames. It is not known whether a Zeppelin was inside, but the flames reached to a great height. Both pilots returned safely.

At three in the morning Flight Sub-Lieutenant R. Warneford attacked a Zeppelin between Ghent and Brussels at a height of six-thousand feet. He dropped six bombs and the Zeppelin exploded and fell to the ground and burned for a considerable time.

The force of the explosion caused the monoplane to turn turtle. The pilot succeeded in righting the machine. He had to make a forced landing in the enemy's country, but was able to restart the engine and returned safely.

LT. WARNEFORD'S FEAT.

UTILITY OF AEROPLANES ESTABLISHED

REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE

LONDON, June 8.

Flight Sub-Lieutenant R. Warneford was formerly in the mercantile marine.

He was born at Cooch Behar in 1892 and was the son of a Wiltshire Anglo-Indian.

He came to England from Canada five months ago and obtained his flying certificate at Hendon on the 25th February.

His feat has been received with enthusiasm as settling the doubts of the utility of aeroplanes to tackle Zeppelins.

Some accounts from Rotterdam state that another French aeroplane participated in the fight.

RETURNING FROM ENGLAND.

The Zeppelin was returning to the Belgian coast, possibly from the raid on England.

When attacked it rose to a tremendous height and made at full speed in the direction of the shed at Gontrode, near Ghent.

There was a continuous exchange of rifle and machine gun fire between the combatants but the aeroplane had no opportunity of dropping a bomb till the airship was over Ghent where it had to descend in order to approach the shed.

Then the aeroplane got above it and dropped bombs.

They were followed immediately by small explosions and a burst of fire which spread over the whole ship.

AIRSHIP FALLS ON NUNNERY.

The Nunnery in the suburb of Ghent on which the Zeppelin fell was the Grand Beguinage of St. Elisabeth, one of the most noted in Belgium, containing seven hundred inmates besides numerous women and children refugees.

A terrible scene occurred when the buildings caught fire.

The inhabitants of the suburb rushed to the rescue.

A man with a child in his arms leapt from a burning room and both were killed.

THIRTEEN TO ONE.

GREAT EXPLOIT BY BRITISH AEROPLANE.

PARIS, June 7.

A British aeroplane was fighting an Aviatik close to the German lines, when suddenly it was assailed by twelve German machines.

The wings of the aeroplane were riddled, but the Englishmen circling high above thirteen enemies, brought down two with a machine gun and then escaped to Dunkirk

ZEPPELIN ATTACKS EAST COAST.

FIVE KILLED AND FORTY INJURED.

LONDON, June 7.

The Admiralty announces that a Zeppelin visited the East Coast last night and incendiary and explosive bombs were dropped. They caused two fires and resulted in five deaths. Forty persons were injured.

NAVAL BATTLE IN THE BALTIC.

GERMAN FLEET ATTACKED BY SUBMARINES.

ENEMY LOSES THREE WARSHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, June 7.

Russian submarines reported the approach of German destroyers preceding battleships in the Gulf of Riga. The Germans retired on advance of the Russian fleet and afterwards German hydroplanes made an entirely abortive attack, being driven off by Russian artillery.

The German fleet again approached the Russian shores yesterday. It was attacked by submarines and the Russians also successfully laid mines on the route of the enemy. Three German warships are known to have been sunk or damaged.

The enemy submarine sank the transport Yenissei. Thirty-two were saved.

BATTLE LASTS SIX HOURS.

STOCKHOLM, June 7.

The battle in the Baltic lasted six hours. The firing of twenty shots was heard every minute for a long time.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS WEST OF KOLOMEA.

AUSTRIANS' HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 8.

An official statement says the enemy west of Kolomea ceased persistent attacks and was repulsed with heavy losses. The Austrians left five thousand bodies in front of one Russian division. We captured seven hundred prisoners in the attack in this region.

Small forces of the enemy in the Jouravno region have succeeded in crossing the Dniester.

EFFECT OF POISON SMOKE IN POLAND.

GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

PETROGRAD, June 7.

Everything living over an enormous area suffered from the first application of German poison smoke in the Rawka region. Hardly an animal or fowl was left alive and numbers of women and children were killed. Horses of the Russian baggage trains were stampeded or killed.

A reserve regiment which rushed up with muffled faces saved the situation. The Germans, advancing gaily to capture the Russians, were surprised by an appalling fire and repulsed.

"BY GOD'S DISPENSATION."

LONDON, June 8.

A German staff order found on the Bzura battlefield refers to the attack by gas as follows: "By God's dispensation we have received a new and potent weapon in gas, with which we have vanquished our enemies.

COTTON INDUSTRIAL TROUBLES.

PROSPECT OF A SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, June 7.

The interview between Sir George Askwith and Cardroom Workers has opened. There is a promising prospect that a cotton lockout will be averted.

Several sections of the cotton industry held meetings on Saturday to discuss the situation and at each a hopeful feeling prevailed.

BRITISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

LONDON, June 7.

Imports show an increase of £12,545,676 and exports a decrease of £8,432,198. Increases among imports include food, drink and tobacco 8,116,627; raw cotton 2,733,507 and wool 2,376,186. Decreases in exports include manufactured cotton 2,220,925.

ITALIAN ADVANCE ON WHOLE FRONT

TOLMINO SERIOUSLY THREATENED.

LOWER ISONZO CROSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 8.

A telegram from Rome says: Regular advance by the Italian armies on the whole front, capturing very important positions across the frontier is announced in to-day's communiqué.

The Austrian resistance was mostly feeble.

Two operations are developing.

Firstly, the Italians continue hammering the defences at Lavarone, on the Folgaria plateau.

Secondly, all along the line of the Isonzo great forces have come into close touch and the Italians, supported by powerful artillery, have reached this important river.

The line, in all its parts, has for its object, the making of suitable crossings and installing bridgeheads.

The Italians, after three days' fighting, also now seriously threaten Tolmino.

The Cavalry has brilliantly crossed the lower Isonzo and is entrenching on the eastern bank.

The Italian losses throughout were comparatively small.

ANGLO-ITALIAN FINANCE.

A COMPLETE AGREEMENT.

LONDON, June 7.

It is officially announced that Mr. McKenna and the Italian Finance Minister discussed proposals for financial co-operation and the conference disclosed complete agreement between the two Governments and their resolution to co-operate in the use of financial resources in the same ungrudging spirit as the naval and military forces.

MINELAYER MINED IN THE AEGEAN.

PARIS, June 7.

The minelayer Casablanca has been mined at the entrance to the Aegean. A British destroyer picked up two officers and 64 of the crew. It is possible that others may have reached the coast and been captured by the Turks.

SUSPECTED SUBMARINE BASE IN MEDITERRANEAN.

LONDON, June 8.

A telegram from Rome says that Admiral von Tirpitz is the owner of a barren property on the coast of Sardinia which is suspected to be a base for submarines

The authorities are investigating the matter.

GAS LIQUID FOR TURKS.

CONFISCATED BY ROUMANIA.

LONDON, June 8.

Barrels of supposed beer were examined at Bukharest. Two were found to contain the asphyxiating gas liquid which the Germans were endeavouring to smuggle to Turkey. They were confiscated when discovered.

MAHOMEDAN STABS SIKH PASSENGERS

ALTERCATION ON BOARD A RANGOON STEAMER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 8.

While the s. s. Lanka, which arrived in port yesterday from Rangoon, was on its outward voyage and just as it passed out of the Irrawady River, a Mahomedan passenger appears to have got into an altercation with two Sikh passengers on board, named Gujar and Dhulib Singh, during the course of which he stabbed them both rather severely with a large clasp knife. The accused was arrested by the ship's crew and made over to the Port police on arrival in Calcutta. There were on board thirty-six Sikhs who were returning to the Punjab after having spent some years in Penang. The accused will be placed on his trial in due course.

THE WESTERN THEATRE

ARTILLERY DUEL AT ARRAS.

FRESH PROGRESS BY THE FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 7.

The battle at Arras continues favourable to the French troops. The communiqué speaks of an artillery duel last night of extreme intensity. The Germans counter-attacked against the Souchez Refinery but were defeated by the French artillery. Another counter-attack northward of the Labyrinth was repulsed by infantry.

The French made new progresss, particularly in the Labyrinth and at Lorette. We also made a night attack at Haruterne and captured two successive lines of trenches on a front of 1,200 metres, taking prisoners and some quickfirers.

The Germans counter-attacked last night northward of the Aisne, but the French despite violent conflicts kept all their gains.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

FURIOUS ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, June 8.

The communiqué says, north of Arras the enemy multiplied his desperate efforts to recapture two lines of trenches we took yesterday. He brought up reinforcements in automobiles from a distance of eighty kilometres and made a furious counter-attack which was completely repulsed. Two thousand German dead were left on the ground. We took 250 prisoners and six mitrailleuses and many others were buried beneath the debris.

We made several attacks between Soissons and Rheims and sprayed burning liquid on the enemy trenches at Vauquois as a reprisal.

Fighting north of Arras continues with violence. There was a fierce and ceaseless artillery duel all day long.

Convergent attacks at the centre of the Labyrinth brought us to the central redoubt. Several German counter-attacks were repulsed. Our prisoners at Hebuterne numbered four hundred and several hundred German corpses were left on the ground.

FIGHTING IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA

SPHINXHAVEN SUCCESSFULLY STORMED.

LONDON, June 7.

It is officially announced that on May 30th after a naval bombardment the landing party stormed Sphinxhaven, Lake Nyasa, and the Germans were driven out with loss.

Rifles ammunition and stores were captured and the armed steamer Hermann von Wissmann was destroyed. The troops reembarked successfully. Only one was wounded.

DEATH OF EX-PROPRIETOR OF "MADRAS MAIL."

LONDON, June 7.

The death is announced of Mr. Cornish, ex-propreitor of the "Madras Mail."

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-days telegrams:—

ARRAS.—In France, 23 miles north west of Cambrai.

SOUCHEZ.—In France, six miles north of Arras.

NOTRE DAME DE LORETTE.—In France, eight miles north of Arras.

SOISSONS.—In France, on the Aisne, 65 miles N. E. of Paris.

RHEIMS.—In France, on a tributary of the Aisne, 100 miles E. N. E. of Paris.

VAUQUOIS.—In France, 14 miles west of Verdum.

EVERE.—In Belgium, north of Brussels.

GHENT.—In Belgium, 34 miles N. W. of Brussels.

BRUSSELS.—In Belgium, 27 miles south of Antwerp.

GONTRODE.—Most northerly seaport of France, on the Strait of Dover, 189 miles north of Paris.

KOLOMEA.—In Galicia on the Pruth, 43 miles N. W. of Czernowitz.

THE RAWKA.—In Poland, rising to the cost of Lodz it flows east and then north, finally joining the Bzura to the north-east of Lowits.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NOTABLE INCIDENTS.

HEARTY RECEPTION TO MINISTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

There were notable incidents in the House of Commons to-day when new Ministers rose to reply to questions. They were given a hearty reception. Among the first was Mr. Bonar Law who was warmly cheered. The enthusiasm was renewed when Mr. Asquith entered the House and sat beside Mr. Bonar Law.

ITALY'S INTERVENTION.

The Premier eloquently welcomed the accession of Italy to the cause of the Allies. Great Britain had always watched the formation of a united Italy with the keenest sympathy and the most ardent hopes. Now her gallant soldiers and sailors were our comrades in the struggle for the liberties of the world.

RECRUITING FACILITIES.

Asked whether it was intended to rely on the present recruiting facilities, Mr. Asquith stated that the response to the last appeal had been satisfactory and a full announcement of the Government's policy would be made shortly.

SINO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Lord Robert Cecil said that he was aware that the American Government had made a communication to the Japanese Government on the subject of the Sino-Japanese Treaty and a further expression of the views of the British Government on this question was unnecessary.

Lord Cecil said he was not yet in a position to make a statement respecting the suggested prohibition of the enemy trading in China.

GERMAN MACHINATIONS IN HONGKONG

Replying to a question regarding the discovery in Hongkong of plans supported by the German Government for the complete subversion of British trade in the Far East, Mr. Bonar Law said in the Commons that reports to this effect had been current in Hongkong. He added:—"I have been in communication with the Governor and had better say nothing more at present."

INCREASED EXPORT OF YARNS.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil said the Government believed that the measures taken to prevent the import of cotton into Germany would be successful. They hoped that the effect of the prohibition of the export of Egyptian cotton would be to prevent it reaching the enemy through neutrals. Government, however, were not considering the question of making cotton absolute contraband. Government were investigating the cause of the great increase of the export of yarns to neutrals.

C. I. D. OFFICER'S DEATH SENTENCE.

COMMUTED TO TRANSFORMATION. BY BENGAL GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 8.

The Governor of Bengal has commuted the death sentence passed on Dwijendra Chunder Mukerjee to transportation for life. Dwijendra was a police officer in the Criminal Intelligence Department and was posted to Senhati to watch political suspects. While there he was charged with shooting dead a Brahman girl and was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Khulna. After the High Court had confirmed the death sentence, Dwijendra's wife submitted a memorial to the Governor for clemency, which was granted.

DEATH OF A CALCUTTA MERCHANT.

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM AITKIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 8.

News has been received here of the death of Mr. William Aitkin, formerly a partner of Messrs Mackintosh, Burn and Co., who died in his residence at Edinburgh on 12th May. For many years past he was unable to withstand the rigours of the winter in Scotland and had been paying visits to Egypt, South of France and India. This year he was forced to stay at home during the winter and this has been the cause of his death. For twenty-six years he was connected with Messrs. Mackintosh, Burn and Co., and retired in 1905. He was a strong supporter of the United Free Church of Scotland and was a well known figure in the courts, where his evidence as an expert on landed property was much sought after in Land Acquisition cases.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SUGGESTION FROM SURAT.

CONFERENCE OF ALL MUNICIPALITIES.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation which is to be held on Monday the 14th June 1915, promises to be a heavy one with 106 items on the agenda for disposal.

The list contains a letter from the President of the City Municipality, Surat, to the President of the Corporation, inviting his opinion on the desirability of having a conference of all Municipalities of the Bombay Presidency once a year or triennially to discuss and focus attention on Municipal problems that one meets with in the administration of Municipal affairs by different bodies. He states, that he is quite alive to the fact that there can scarcely be much common basis between the problems which come up for solution before an advanced Corporation of a Metropolitan City like Bombay and the petty concerns of a small out-of-way Mofussil Municipality struggling on its existence under the thumb of an official chairman, not only because the constitution, powers and duties of the two are governed by two different enactments, but they differ entirely in the resources both of men and money at their command. Still solution of disquieting problems of the less favourably situated Municipal bodies in one part of the Presidency may be found if submitted to the better minds of other parts of the Presidency, while, on the whole, the course of local self Government in the Presidency on its onward path is more likely to be accelerated, its dignity and independence more easily secured and its roots in the soil more firmly, deeply, and widely fixed if it is subjected to a periodical public examination. The recent presence of Professor Geddes with the wholesale condemnation of the lines of street-laying and congestion-relieving schemes worked by almost all the Municipalities in the Presidency makes it all the greater desirable that a conference of all the Municipalities should be convened to have a definite policy for the future settled by a public discussion and critical examination of the ideas of Professor Geddes and their applicability in India."

HEAD LOAD RESTS.

Mr. S. L. Lopez, has addressed a letter to the President of the Corporation suggesting that a few "Head load rests" be provided along all the main roads such as Lady Jamsetji Road to Crawford Market, Mahim Bazar Road to Worli, Delisle Road to Byculla, Sion to Naigaum and so on, as the facilities that existed before have almost all disappeared, with the result that "one notices with some feeling of pain the way a person with a heavy head-load has to beg for aid or struggle to place it on the ground, when he needs a little easing of his neck."

The Commissioner in dealing with the above letter states that the suggestion if given effect to would doubtless be a convenience to those who carry loads. The Executive Engineer has sent in a list of 52 places where Rests could be provided at a cost of Rs. 30 each. The Commissioner however, does not, consider that it would be wise to provide so many. Head load Rests would be some obstruction to traffic on footpaths which are already crowded, and it is not desirable to encourage loads being carried through the busiest parts of the City. It is best that loads should be brought from considerable distances either by rail or by cart. In the northern part of the Island Head-load Rests would doubtless be useful and he proposes to provide 20 such Rests in the present year. It can afterwards be judged if more are necessary.

REPRESENTATION ON PORT TRUST BOARD.

The Secretary to Government, Marine Department in his letter, dated the 1st May 1915 addressed to the President of the Corporation referring to the request made to Government to undertake legislation for the amendment of the Bombay Port Trust Act, so as to entitle the Corporation to elect at least two representatives on the Bombay Port Trust Board, states that the request of the Corporation for direct representation on the Port Trust has been duly noted but that until further experience of the working of the Board, as recently reconstituted has been obtained, the Governor in Council does not propose to initiate any further legislation on the subject. For the present therefore he feels unable to comply with the Corporation's request.

REFORMED SCALE OF ELECTION BY RATE-PAYERS.

Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukia in his notice of motion dated the 5th April 1915, states that he will move the following resolution:—

"That the Corporation are strongly of opinion that it is high time that their constitution should be modified on a greater liberal basis of election by the rate-payers, who contribute no less than 65 per cent. of the annual income of the Municipality, and by the University Graduates than hitherto. Further that the President be asked to send in a respectful representation to Government accordingly, pointing out the desirability of such a modification and, if necessary, of reducing the number of those elected by the Justices of the Peace and appointed by Government and requesting them to take early legislative measures for the purpose."

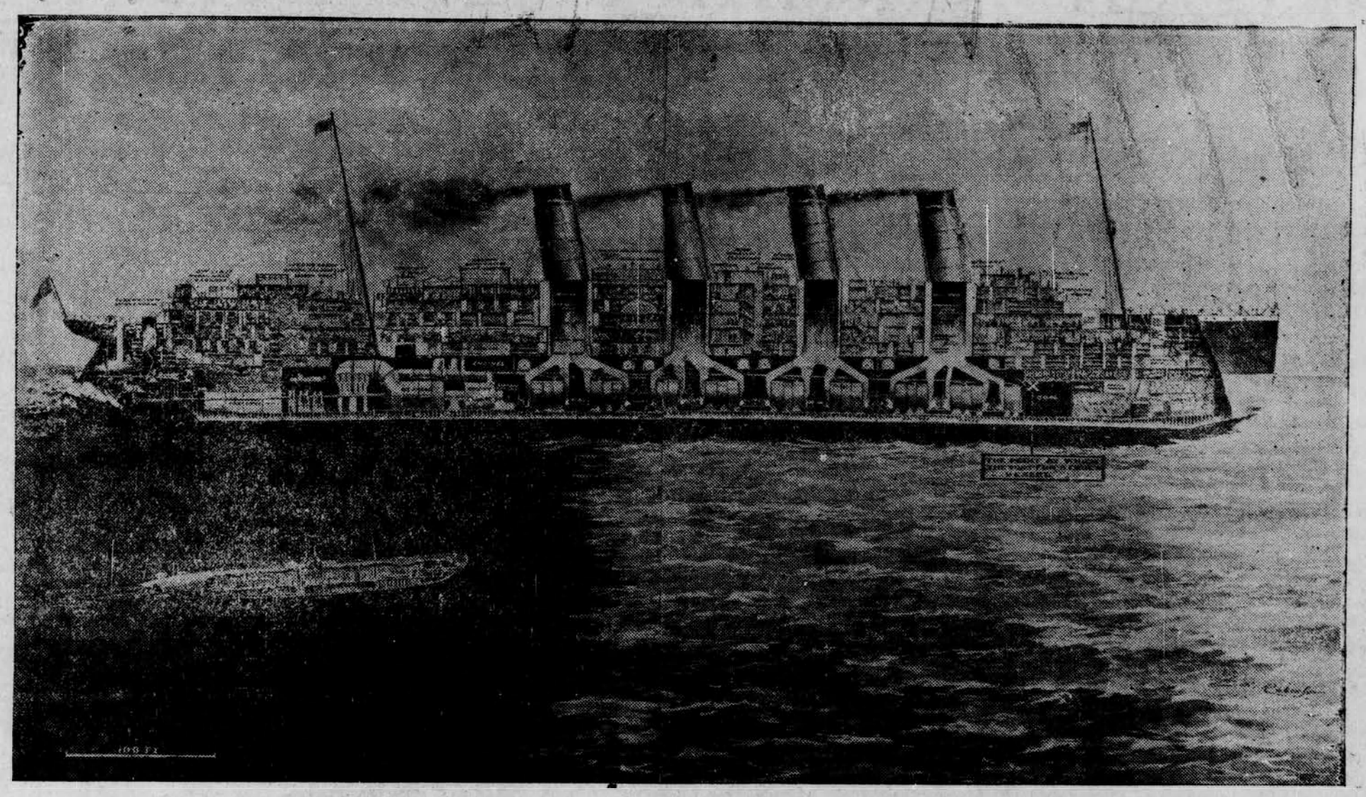
SUGGESTED ALTERATIONS OF WARD BOUNDARIES.

The following letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated the 24th May 1915, on the subject of altering the boundaries of wards, will come up for consideration before the June meeting of the Corporation:—

"As the Island of Bombay is now being re-surveyed, it may be a suitable time to consider whether the boundaries of the Wards should not be altered to meet the changes in the population and in the development of the various districts that have taken place or are likely to take place in the near future. The matter has, of course, no immediate connection with the Cadastral Survey, beyond that a large number of new maps will be prepared in consequence of the survey and it might be convenient, if the boundaries of the Wards are to be altered at all, to have them accurately marked and mapped out at the same time. I accordingly asked the Heads of Departments to report what changes they considered to be necessary and I submit a statement summarising their recommendations.

"I also submit two statements marked A and B which show the arrangement of the Wards as they at present exist and as they would exist if they were altered according to the Executive Engineer's recommendations. These are submitted because they give the figures in a ready form, not because it is suggested that the Executive Engineer's proposals should necessarily be accepted. I do not think that it is necessary to make any changes in the areas of A, B and C Wards. As regards D Ward there is something to be said for the proposal to add Tardeo to it from E Ward as the latter ward is too extensive at present. E Ward contains the largest population at present and it would be desirable to give it some relief such as would be afforded by the exclusion of Tardeo from it. It might also be advisable to include the Port Trust reclamation in the southern portion of F Ward. This is suggested by the Executive Engineer. There is no doubt that F Ward as it stands, is too large in area and it would be desirable, as suggested by the Executive Engineer, the Hydraulic Engineer and the Superintendent of Licenses to divide it into two sections, *viz.*, F South, to consist of Parel and Sewri and F North, Sion. The latter by itself will form a very large section and although at present thinly populated, rapid development of it is already taking place. G Ward is generally agreed to be too extensive in area and the Executive Engineer, the Health Officer, the Hydraulic Engineer and the Superintendent of Licenses all proposed that it should be divided into two. The southern section would contain Worli and this already includes a large enough population to justify its being a separate ward. The population of Mahim was a little over 30,000 at the last Census; but it is likely rapidly to increase and it is so distinct in character from Worli that, I think, it should be made a separate ward. With the development of the two wards in the North of the Island the present staff is in some points insufficient for their supervision and I think, therefore, that it would conduce to the satisfactory development of the City, if these wards were made of manageable size. I have the honour therefore to suggest that the Corporation should consider the subject."

THE ILL-FATED LUSITANIA.



Reproduced from the "Illustrated London News."

Shown in section and scale one to the other : The Cunard liner Lusitania and a German submarine of the kind responsible for the dastardly piratical act.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, June 7.

The following casualties are announced—

WOUNDED.

Capt. E. Davies, London Regiment.
Capt. W. T. Henderson, Seaforths.
Capt. S. R. Jackson, 19 Londons.
Capt. G. Kevill-Davies, 3 Dragoon Guards.
Capt. K. McGlashan, Medicals.
Capt. W. Mosten, Liverpools.
Capt. C. J. C. Murray, Cameronians.
Capt. J. Tyssen, North Somerset Yeomanry.
Lieut. H. G. Alexander, Liverpools.
Lieut. R. Allen, 3 Dragoon Guards.
Lieut. F. Crocker, Devons.
Lieut. A. Pargiter, Irish Regiment.
Lieut. V. Simpson, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut. W. Black, 3 Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut. H. Dadson, 3 Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut. A. F. Clarke, Yorkshire Regiment.
Second-Lieut. G. W. Dawson, Yorkshire Regiment.
Second-Lieut. G. Hutchison, Yorkshire Regiment.
Second-Lieut. E. E. Jones, Yorkshire Regiment.
Second-Lieut. L. Collier, Somersets.
Second-Lieut. J. S. Hardie, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. P. Maginn, 18 Londons.
Second-Lieut. L. McKenzie, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. C. Mylles, Highland Light.
Second-Lieut. H. W. Newton, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. C. Pickersgill, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C. Roberts, Yorks and Lancs.
Second-Lieut. R. Willis, North Somerset Yeomanry.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Capt. W. Constantine,, Yorkshire Regiment.
Capt. A. Graham, Yorkshire Regiment.
Lieut. T. W. Fitzpatrick, Irish Regiment.
Lieut. J. Glascott, Irish Regiment.
Lieut. C. C. Jervelund, Yorkshire Regiment.
Lieut. R. Magill, Dublins.

MISSING.

Capt. F. Wawn, Durhams.
Lieut. C. O. Sayer, Durhams.
Second-Lieut. R. W. Adamson, Durhams.
Second-Lieut. A. Rhodes, Durhams.
Second-Lieut. A. Stockdale, Durhams.
Second-Lieut. A. Fairburn, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut. A. S. Pim, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut. W. Maguire, Connaught Rangers.

KILLED.

Brigadier-General G. C. Nugent.
Major C. Fowlie, Gordons.
Lieutenant W. W. Melville, King's Royal Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain C. A. French, Irish Regiment.
Lieutenant C. Pilter, 18 Hussars.
Second-Lieut. H. A. Crowe, First Londons.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 8.

The following names of officers appear in the 136th list of casualties reported from France and Belgium.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. L. J. Harrison (unattached list Indian Army), 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.
Major J. G. Griffith, 32nd Lancers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. H. A. C. Tophan (unattached list Indian Army), 1st Welesh Regiment.

WOUNDED.

Lieutnant N. L. Inkson (I. A. R. O.), 6th Jats.
Captain A. C. E. Gore, 2-9th Gurkhas.

INCREDIBLE SAVAGERY.

"It is well," says "Eye-witness," writing on May 7, "that those at home should realise the almost incredible spirit of savagery which animates the Germans. During the fighting north of Ypres a Prussian officer's life was spared by our men, even in the heat of a charge, and in spite of the exasperation caused by the enemy's latest method of making war, and he was made prisoner. While he was being escorted to the rear the party passed some of our men who were lying in agony on the ground, fighting for breath, their lungs filled with fumes. He stopped, looked at them, burst out laughing, and, pointing to the prostrate forms, said: 'What do you think of that?'"

The Very Rev. Father Frachetti, Vicar-General and Superior, Jesuit Mission, died yesterday morning from diabetes at Mangalore at the age of 56. He was the Vicar of the Mangalore Cathedral for several years and subsequently Rector, St. Aloysius College. He belonged to the Austro-Italian nationality and was much respected for his learning and ability.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S CABINET.

The eleven American statesmen who are "too proud to fight".

President Woodrow Wilson is seated at the head of the table to the left. Reading along the back row the names are: Mr. W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. J. C. McReynolds, Attorney-General; Mr. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; Mr. D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. W. B Wilson, Secretary of Labour; Mr. W. C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce. In the second row, from left to right, are: Mr. W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State; Mr. Lindlay M. Garrison, Secretary of War; Mr. A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General; Mr. F. K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.

A BLIND INDIAN MATRICULATE.

STORY OF AN EXTRAORDINARY CAREER.

Pandit Vitasta Prasad of the Dyal Singh College, Lahore, writes in the "Tribune" as follows:—

A very salient feature of the recent Panjab University Matriculation results is the success of a blind boy, Thomas Greenson, *alias* Ram Singh. Notwithstanding the many disadvantages, to which he was subject for want of sight, the principal gateway of knowledge, he has been placed well within the 2nd division, getting 332 marks.

Born of a Rajput family of Udaipur, (Mewar), this young boy had to pass through many misfortunes, to which he, being a poor orphan, soon got inured. When a mere child, Providence made him the special charge of some American missionaries at Ujjain. There he not only benefited from their fostering care and fatherly attention, but also learnt the first lessons in reading and writing on the Braille system. Next he came down to the Canadian Mission School at Indore to acquire further efficiency in the three R's.

What from his natural propensities and what from the encouragement received from the teachers, he began to conceive a passion for learning. Later on, small differences cropped forth with regard to their respective plans about his future life, and this gave rise to an unpleasant tension between him and his guardian. The result was that he had to slip away from his guardian, though with great reluctance. Then he tried his luck at Lucknow, Bombay, and Calcutta, and wandered from place to place 'as a lonely cloud.' He was, all along this period of itinerancy, athirst for knowledge. He remained at the last mentioned place for over 7 months and at Lucknow for about 4 months. He learnt at Bombay that there were two schools for the blind, but the education imparted in them was of too elementary a nature. At last he came to the Punjab, and between hope and despair, harboured at the Municipal Poor House. He did not reglect his studies, and as a temporary expedient joined the Government Technical Institute, Lahore, where he found in Lala Madan Gopal, B.A., the Headmaster, his best patron and friend.

AT DYAL SINGH COLLEGE.

He had hardly been in Lahore for a year when he was admitted into the Dyal Singh High School, Lahore, as a free student. Along with a letter of recommendation, he brought with him from L. Madan Gopal Rs. 51, which he had collected, from time to time, from men of generous disposition. This sum was almost wholly spent in getting him, direct from England, several books in Braille, and slates and discs for Algebra and Geometry, from the British and Foreign Association for the Blind.

The next land-mark in his career may be traced in a stipend of Rs. 10 per mensem, which the Lahore District Board was kind enough to grant to him for two years. This enabled him to shift from the Poor House to the Dyal Singh High School Boarding House. But, as he had to cover almost the whole course of the secondary classes, and at the same time he had to form new conceptions of Algebraic terms, geometrical forms, and Sanskrit words, he did not turn out very successful in the beginning. Until three years afterwards, all his conceptions about the different subjects of study were vague and hazy; and so he was taken out of school. Thanks to some of my old pupils, students of the Intermediate classes of the different local colleges who worked on and on for a whole year, he was coached in all the compulsory subjects.

MEN AND AMMUNITION

FINAL ARGUMENT OF NUMBERS

MR. HILAIRE BELLOC'S VIEWS.

Mr. Hilaire Belloc, in giving on May 12, the third of his lectures on the war in the Free Trade Hall emphasised the importance of numbers—in men and ammunition—as the deciding influence.

Our judgment upon the probabilities of the campaign should be based, Mr. Belloc said, not upon the actual positions of the lines, or on whether they were going backward or forward, but on whether the lines, east or west, were broken, and, if not, how long a time must elapse before we had a crushing superiority of numbers, such as the enemy had at the beginning of the war, for when that time the end was certain. The enemy as he gradually lost men had every now and then given a hoist to his figures by bringing in fresh batches of recruits who had each been trained for about three months. The first of these recruitments came about the end of September, the second towards the end of February, the third was coming now. After this the enemy had no other recruits, unless he chose to make the experiment of putting young boys and old men into the field, a method which increased the size of an army only to weaken it. The Allies were in a different position. There were in Russia and in England large reserves of men whom it had been impossible to put in the field owing to lack of equipment. The numbers of the Allies had since March gradually risen until they were now equal if not slightly superior to those of the enemy. Our superiority, if it existed was not large, and the enemy had still the swelling of his third and final wave of recruitment, which might not yet be exhausted. If he did not obtain his decision before the end of June or the beginning of July he could not obtain it at all. He was racing against time, as he had been ever since the war began, but now more than ever.

THE DARDANELLES.

Archangel was now clear of ice, Vladivostok had been free for a long time, and we might open the Dardanelles, in which case a flood of munitions would go into Russia and enable many more men to be put in the field. The difficulty of equipment and munitionment having been solved in the West, and being still great in Russia, the enemy had turned his last batch of men to the East to see if he could break through the Russian lines; and we on our side had resolved, as Russia was the weak point in the campaign, to try and force the Dardanelles; because, if we could do it, we should not only remove the difficulty of Balkan hesitation, but we should munition rapidly and upon a large scale, the one of our Allies which was in peril through lack of munitions. The Austro-German attack upon the Galician front had compelled the Russians to lose their grip of the Carpathian passes except that of Lupkow, which Mr. Belloc did not think the Russians would hang on to. But in doing this the enemy had only gained a subsidiary object. It was but a defensive act. The ultimate object of the enemy—the only thing that could be called a decision—was the breaking of the Russian line. If that were achieved, the enemy would recover his freedom to manœuvre, and the position would be more serious for the Allies. It was in order to prevent that that we were fighting to open the Dardanelles. The forcing of the Dardanelles was, Mr. Belloc said, a long and arduous task, and the odds were still against us. Although the enterprise had so far gone better than we had expected, we must not look forward with too light a confidence. We must not be unduly depressed if we met with a check.

TRYING TO SPREAD PANIC.

In the concluding passage of his lecture Mr. Belloc contrasted the behaviour of the enemy during the last few weeks with the behaviour of the Allies. On the side of the Allies every operation had had a purely military object and every communique had been less rhetorical than the one before it. The communiques of the enemy had been growing more and more rhetorical. When he pushed back the Russians he said, "We have utterly broken and crushed the Russian front and penetrated it in many places." If he had done that the war would have been in a very different position. The enemy had also done many things, like the dropping of bombs on Southend, the use of gas which could only be an effective weapon when the wind was north-east and light, and the sinking of the Lusitania, which had little military value, with the object apparently of producing a feeling of horror. This meant that the enemy was ceasing to depend entirely upon military force; that he was bent upon throwing into disarray or panic neutral, civilian, and uninstructed opinion, so as to disturb the Government of the Allies. It meant that the enemy's court and general staff were more than ever doubtful of being able to draw an even inconclusive peace from the purely military conditions. He wanted to get panic articles in our newspapers, and criticisms of the authorities, to produce a disarray in the minds of civilians which he was unable to produce in our army. Our duty in these circumstances was perfectly simple. It was, primarily, to obey the existing authority of the moment, and to keep our minds cool by informing ourselves of the real facts of the military situation.

LIKE POISONED VERMIN.

"The scenes that have been enacted during the last few days," adds Eye-witness, "the sight of their comrades crawling about in agony, moaning for water, dying in their tracks like poisoned vermin, have aroused a feeling in our troops—and, it is to be hoped, through the British Empire—which, however terrible the struggle before us, will not allow us to rest until we have exacted full retribution from those responsible for these horrors."

A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" SHOPPER'S LIST.

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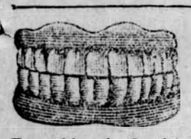

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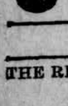

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(continued on 6th column.)

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 14.

That the daintily-sweet muslins and lawns that are reminiscent of the days of our mothers and grandmothers are to be the vogue in the coming summer is news that sounds good in the ears of the refined woman, to whom nothing in the way of clothes appeals more strongly than the delicate-textured materials mentioned, fashioned as they can be into such bewitching little frocks and costumes. The skirt will be short, the sleeve right down to the wrist, and the waistline, about where Nature intended it—that is, where the waist is indicated at all! The frocks will require nothing in the way of trimming beyond the self-fabric; for simplicity is the keynote in all the summer models. Linens, too, are to be much in evidence; and in choosing these care must be taken to acquire the non-creasing kind, as nothing looks so shabby as a linen frock all in puckers after the first time of sitting down.

A NEW BOLERO COSTUME.

A delightful bolero costume is shown in the sketch, made with the fashionable full skirt and trimmed with large buttons. The colour in which this coat and skirt were made up is that known as "National Guard grey," and covert-coating was the material chosen. The tiny coat is lined white Pompadour silk. Both coat and skirt are supplied with little flapped pockets; and the "flapped" idea is carried out on the sleeves. The skirt is made with the deep hip yoke that is so popular. The coat sleeves widen out after leaving the elbow, and are short enough to permit of the wearing of long gloves. The becoming accompanying hat has as its only adornment a couple of torpedo pins. Most of the hats of the present moment depend for their smartness on the fabric of which they are made and the shape. Trimming counts for little.

A USEFUL FROCK.

The hard-wear frock shown in the illustration is of navy-blue faille, the epaulettes and vest being of silk embroidery in tones of cerise, navy, green, and silver. The slip which is worn with this is of white mousseline, as is also the delightful collar, which is completed at the right side with a cerise rose. The neck frills and the "bishop" like sleeves and wrist frills are the latest word in fashion. It will be observed that the neck-arrangement is open in the front, with the popular velvet band going round. The folded belt may be of self-material; or the idea in the trimming may be repeated here. The buttons are large and handsome.

CHARMING FROCK FOR CHILD.

The dainty little child's frock here shown is made of beige-coloured voile stripped with old-rose. It is trimmed with silk crêpe to match, and the silk sash to tone is edged with fringe. The little vest is of lace and tucked muslin. The artistic-looking hat is of Dunstable straw, and is trimmed with a posy of flowers and black velvet ribbon. It is altogether a charming costume for a little girl; and although it appears at first sight to be rather lavish in detail it can be fashioned of cheap material and is perfectly easy to make up. There is no work more interesting than the making of little girl's clothes.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" SHOPPER'S LIST.

(Continued from 1st column.)

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the upper edge of which it must be secured. There are now two points of doubled straw sticking out on either side, and the hat is divided roughly into one-third and two-thirds. Take these two points and curl them round towards the front, fastening them to the hat at the most becoming angle. The hat can be trimmed in almost any way that suggests a wreath, but the flowers should be flat and yet have a fairly free appearance as well.

A rather effective combination is to buy some daisy-shaped flowers in brown, brownish green, bronze, and dull claret colour. These should be of velvet to ensure softness, and they are rather pretty when they have net-covered centres. Place them in couples at intervals round the hat back and front in such fashion that the petals stick out at the point of contact. As these are rather stiff and bare alone they can be given lightness without losing their formality by the insertion of short blades of grass which radiate from behind each group of flowers. The hat is very light and very compact, and it is thus possible to have a really good straw without paying a large price for the hat.

MODERATION IN FASHIONS.

THOSE WHO "LABOUR TO BE BEAUTIFUL."

Fashion fondly imagined herself mistress of the situation, and with the spring weather began many of her old capricious games, writes the Fashion correspondent of "The Times" from Paris. But every day she finds herself hampered by reason and common sense. The models we buy now will be as much in the mode three months hence as they are at present. There will be no *Grande Semaine* to put their noses out of joint, no Deauville to vote them dull and out of date, and neither woman's vanity nor the dressmakers' financial budget will swell to absurd proportions, although we shall see all sorts of pretty clothes worn becomingly by pretty women as the year goes on, and with it comes the victory we are all waiting for so confidently and so anxiously.

A point where fashion is "taking up" very strongly is in those hundred and one minor attentions to personal beauty which are advertised openly and followed without undue attempts to attract attention. Gradually, but firmly, the hair doctors, skin doctors, masseuses, Swedish exercise professors, and all the rest of the little army are coming into their own again. There are many women who still make a business of being beautiful, and they watch anxiously to keep away the wrinkles which time and trouble will trace. I asked a well-known milliner one day if she did not find it difficult to *coiffer* her *clientes* under the present trying conditions; but she shook her head with a little enigmatical smile, and said:—"Il y a toujours moyen de s'arranger" even against the ravages of pain. That the pain is there no one can doubt, but that vitality which is the permanent source of French resistance helps its women to keep strong and beautiful under trial even as it upholds the soldiers' courage under stress of battle. Thus, for obvious reasons, we must welcome the spirit which makes women "labour to be beautiful" even in time of war.

DARK COLOURS.

Lace, *mousseline de soie*, and pearls are to be seen at tea time in the Bois de Boulogne on any fine afternoon. People motor out to Pre Catalan or they drive to Bagatelle, where they walk for a while in the gardens, and then come back to some place to drink tea among the green of the woods. Visions of those spring-decked woods in other years form a sharp contrast to present realities. Then they were filled with the careless laughter and jests of the *jeunesse dorée* of France; to-day, only the slightly tried smiles of middle age give them a human touch, lifted from monotony, fortunately, by the play of children and the prettiness of young girls. No one dresses with that exaggerated elegance which came so close to indecency in the past, and the little tables are surrounded by women, with only one or two men of late middle age to break their ranks.

The women are nearly all well and carefully dressed in dark colours; black or navy blue are more general than any others, with occasional checks or stripes in the same colours. Beige is also worn, and the prevalence of dainty *lingerie* chemisettes, collars, cuffs, and cravates keeps the general effect light and pleasant. Older women wear lace and *mousseline* where younger ones wear *lingerie*, strings of pearls lie softly round the throat, and white or tinted suede gloves with the careless gauntlet are drawn loosely over carefully-kept hands. The day of the "perfectly-fitting glove" is done; a supple looseness is much more Parisian.

On simply dressed but elaborately tended hair are worn either large *canotiers* or small toques, trimmed with a simplicity that is the despair of the small milliner and of the woman who likes her clothes to look worth what they cost her. Occasionally a much-feathered hat will appear, but it only looks pompous and ill-bred among the simpler ones. A band of ribbon ending in a cockade, a quill, a straw rosette, a flower or two, a bit of fruit, and that is all the best modistes allow. I remember a very good-looking little hat which was worn with a navy serge costume and daintily fresh chemisette in *lingerie*. It was in navy *faille*, close fitting, with a soft crown and a slightly stiffened standing brim, round which were small butterfly bows of blue ribbon *pique* with black and white round the extreme edges.

DINNER DRESSES.

In the restaurants, where so many women dine in these days of domestic disorganization, some charmingly simple dinner dresses are to be seen—subtle *decolletes* in black tulle, becoming alliances in black and white chiffon with a touch of fine lace to give a note of richness, and every one of them short of course. Grey, brown, and some few bright ones in old rose, green, or a delicious shade of blue break the general soberness here and there but as a rule, light dresses are only worn in private, and even there as tea-gowns, rather than as very smart dinner frocks.

Flounces of lace play a good part in dinner dresses, and the sentiment of 1830 hovers about the wide *decolletes* of the shoulders. The Oriental note is not so strong as it was, although it is by no means silent, for it is suggested in many directions if not emphasized—the supple waist, for instance, with the wide sash swathing it, and in everything just a hint of Oriental luxury, scents, materials, and softness beyond all.

LADY RACHEL STURGIS.

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MISS ELIZABETH ASQUITH.

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The younger daughter of the Premier, who has been very active during the war helping various charities.

A FLOWER HAT.

The home-made hat need not necessarily be entirely home-made. It is possible to introduce variety in this species of hat and, moreover, to use straw instead of the heavier silk to make a very comfortable, rather close-fitting confection. Buy a flat round of rather fine straw—nigger brown is a good colour, and it tones in with almost everything and takes flowers well. It is as well to give a fair price for this—made up it would cost at least double. Make a ring of stiff canvas about three-quarters of an inch in depth and the size of the head. Pinch up two opposite portions of the straw round, rather more towards the centre back than the front, until the circle of the straw just encloses the canvas ring, on

THE MUSCOVITE MILITANT.

Reproduced from "The Graphic."

A Russian Joan of Arc, Madame Kokoutseva, recently awarded the Cross of St. George for bravery, is the Colonel commanding the 9th Ural Cossack Regiment. She has been twice wounded while fighting.

DUTY OF THE CHURCHES.

Rev. F. J. Foakes-Jackson, of Jesus College, Cambridge, writing to the "Morning Post," says:—

"I believe that, with bright exceptions, the just verdict after the war will be that the Christianity of the Churches in Britain has proved to be singularly invertebrate, especially in contrast with that of Russia and, one may add, the oppressed Church of France. The fact seems to be that at heart our religion is timid, cautious, and essentially *bourgeois*."

He suggests that all young clergymen under 40 should join the Army in some capacity. If they did—

"After the peace the men who had thus taken part in the contest would form the nucleus of such Christian ministries as the Churches have not possessed for ages."

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BARBARISM IN WAR.

GERMAN ATROCITIES.

REPORT OF THE BRYCE COMMITTEE.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

The following are the concluding portions f the Report of the Bryce Committee on the erman atrocities issued during mail week.

PART II.

(Concluded from our Tuesday's issue.)

MURDERS OF NEW TYPE.

Two classes of murders in particular require special mention, because one of them is almost new, and the other altogether unprecedented. The former is the seizure of peaceful citizens as so-called hostages to be kept as a pledge for the conduct of the civil population, or as a means to secure some military advantage, or to compel the payment of a contribution, the hostages being shot if the condition imposed by the arbitrary will of the invader is not fulfilled. Such hostage taking . . . is opposed both to the rules of war and to every principle of justice and humanity. The latter kind of murder is the killing of the innocent inhabitants of a village because shots have been fired or are alleged to have been fired, on the troops by someone in the village. For this practice no previous example and no justification has been or can be pleaded. . . . Such acts are no part of war, for innocence is entitled to respect even in war. They are mere murders, just as the drowning of the innocent passengers and crews on a merchant ship is murder and not an act of war. . . .

It was with amazement and almost with incredulity that the Committee first read the depositions relating to such acts. But when the evidence regarding Liége was followed by that regarding Aerschot, Louvain, Ardenne, Dinant, and the other towns and villages the cumulative effect of such a mass of concurrent testimony became irresistible, and we were driven to the conclusion that the things described had really happened. The question then arose how they could have happened. . . . The excesses recently committed in Belgium were, moreover, too widespread and too uniform in their character to be mere sporadic outbursts of passion or rapacity. The explanation seems to be that these excesses were committed—in some cases ordered, in others allowed—on a system and in pursuance of a set purpose That purpose was to strike terror into the civil population and dishearten the Belgian troops, so as to crush down resistance and extinguish the very spirit of self-defence."

II.—TREATMENT OF CIVILIAN POPULATION.

KILLING OF NON-COMBATANTS.

Enough has been said as to the killing of civilians in Belgium. Similar outrages continued as the German armies passed into France, but the evidence before the Committee was less, because there is no body of French refugees in England, and French witnesses have laid their evidence before their own Government. But many shocking outrages are recorded. Take, for example, this story by an English non-commissioned officer:—

During the retirement of the Germans after the Marne about September 16 or 17, I was on patrol duty in charge of five privates. . . . We were searching a village for a patrol of Uhlans at 3-30 p.m.; we found them in a house; about 10 got outside, but we did not let them get to their horses and we killed them all. I searched the house; everything was in disorder. On the floor in the corner near the fireplace I saw two women and two children, the ages of the former apparently about 30 and 25. One was dead, the one I judged to be the elder. Her left arm had been cut off just below the elbow. The floor was covered with blood; I think she had bled to death; I felt her other pulse at once. . . . The younger woman was just alive but quite unconscious. Her right leg had been cut off above the knee. . . . There were two little children, a boy about four or five, and a girl of about six or seven. The boy's left hand was cut off at the wrist and the girl's right hand at the same place. They were both quite dead. . . .

Though the German authorities, in carrying out their policy of systematic terrorism in selected districts, usually drew some distinction between men on the one hand and women and children on the other, yet, as we have seen, there were many instances of appalling outrages on women and children. The troops were not kept from drunkenness, and the natural results followed.

From the very first women were not safe. At Liége women and children were chased about the streets by soldiers. A witness gives a story, very circumstantial in its details, of how women were publicly raped in the market place of the city, five young German officers assisting. At Aerschot men and women were deliberately shot when coming out of burning houses. At Liége, Louvain, Sempst, and Malines, women were burned to death, either because they were surprised and stupefied by the fumes of the conflagration, or because they were prevented from escaping by German soldiers. A humane German officer, witnessing the ruin of Aerschot, exclaims in disgust: "I am a father myself, and I cannot bear this. It is not war, but butchery." Officers as well as men succumbed to the temptation of drink.

It is right to say that there is evidence tending to show that aggravated crimes against women were sometimes severely punished; but often discipline was loose, and during the German retreat on the Aisne, many women and girls were violated and killed. There is frequent mention of certain hideous forms of mutilation, such as the cutting of hands; other cases suggest a perverted form of sexual instinct.

We find many well-established cases of the slaughter (often accompanied by mutilation) of whole families, including not infrequently that of quite small children. In two cases it seems to be clear that preparations were made to burn a family alive. . . . The authorities must have known or ought to have known that cruelties of this character were being perpetrated, nor can anyone doubt that they could have been stopped by swift and decisive action on the part of the heads of the German army.

Offences against infants and young children were very numerous. They were, no doubt, for the most part the acts of drunken soldiers, but an incident has been recorded which discloses the fact that even sober and highly-placed officers were not always disposed to place a high value on child life. Thus a General, wishing to be conducted to the Town Hall at Lebbeke, remarked in French to his guide, who was accompanied by a small boy, "If you do not show me the right way I will shoot you and your boy."

CIVILIANS AS SCREENS.

There is a considerable body of evidence with reference to the practice of the Germans of using civilians and sometimes military prisoners as screens from behind which they could fire upon the Belgian troops in the hope that the Belgians would not return the fire for fear of killing or wounding their own fellow countrymen. "Setting aside doubtful cases," says the Report, "there remains evidence which satisfies us that on so many occasions as to justify its being described as a practice, the German soldiers, under the eyes and by the direction of their officers, were guilty of this act."

Old and young, men and women, were constantly used in this way. To take one or two cases, seven or eight women and five or six very young children were thus utilized by some Uhlans between Landrecies and Guise. Near Malines, early in September, about 10 children, roped together, were driven in front of a German force. Near Willebroeck some civilians, including a number of children, a woman and one old man, were driven in front of the German troops. German officers were present, and one woman who refused to advance was stabbed twice with the bayonet, and a little child who ran up to her had half its head blown away by a rifle.

The German troops were provided with various appliances for rapidly setting fire to houses, and these were constantly used.

OFFENCES AGAINST COMBATANTS.

KILLING WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Such acts may not in all cases be deliberate and cold-blooded violations of the usages of war. There may sometimes be extenuating circumstances; but the Committee say that—

After making all allowances, there remain certain instances in which it is clear that quarter was refused to persons desiring to surrender when it ought to have been given, or that persons already so wounded as to be incapable of fighting further were wantonly shot or bayoneted. The cases . . . . all present features generally similar, and in several of them men who had been left wounded in the trenches when a trench was carried by the enemy were found, when their comrades subsequently re-took the trench, to have been slaughtered, although evidently helpless, or else they would have escaped with the rest of the treating force. . .

In cases of firing on hospitals, Red Cross ambulances, or stretcher-bearers, there is obvious difficulty in proving intention, especially in these days of long-range artillery fire; but in various cases military observers believe that the firing was wilful, and as regards ambulances there was a good deal of explicit evidence. On the whole, the Committee do not find proof of a systematic firing on hospitals or ambulances; "but it is not possible to believe that much care was taken to avoid this." There is abundant testimony as to firing on stretcher-bearers.

Cases of the Red Cross being abused are much more definite. There are several accounts of fire being opened, sometimes at very short range, by machine guns which had been disguised in a German Red Cross ambulance or car; this was aggravated in one case near Tirlemont by the German soldiers wearing Belgian uniform. There is also a well-attested case of a Red Cross motor-car being used to carry ammunition under command of officers.

Unless all these statements are wilfully false, which the Committee sees no reason to believe, these acts must have been deliberate, and it does not seem possible that a Red Cross car could be equipped with a machine gun by soldiers acting without orders. There is also one case of firing from a cottage where the Red Cross flag was flying, and this could not be accidental.

Cases of the abuse of the white flag are numerous. Sometimes a whole unit advanced as if to surrender, or let the other side advanced to receive the pretended surrender, and then opened fire. Under this head we find many depositions by British soldiers and several by officers. In some cases the firing was from a machine gun brought up under cover of the white flag.

The depositions taken by Professor Morgan in France strongly corroborate the evidence collected in this country.

There is, in our opinion, sufficient evidence that these offences have been frequent, deliberate, and in many cases committed by whole units under orders. All the acts mentioned in this part of the Report are in contravention of The Hague Convention.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

DEEDS UNPARALLELED FOR 300 YEARS

The Committee say that they have come to a definite conclusion upon each of the heads under which the evidence has been classified. "It is proved:—

(i) That there were in many parts of Belgium deliberate and systematically organized massacres of the civil population, accompanied by many isolated murders and other outrages.

(ii) That in the conduct of the war generally innocent civilians, both men and women, were murdered in large numbers, women violated, and children murdered.

(iii.) That looting, house burning, and the wanton destruction of property were ordered and countenanced by the officers of the German Army, that elaborate provision had been made for systematic incendiarism at the very outbreak of the war, and that the burnings and destruction were frequent where no military necessity could be alleged, being indeed part of a system of general terrorization.

(iv.) That the rules and usages of war were frequently broken, particularly by the using of civilians, including women and children, as a shield for advancing forces exposed to fire, to a less degree by killing the wounded and prisoners, and in the frequent abuse of the Red Cross and the White Flag.

Sensible as they are of the gravity of these conclusions, the Committee conceive that they would be doing less than their duty if they failed to record them as fully established by the evidence. Murder, lust, and pillage prevailed over many parts of Belgium on a scale unparalleled in any war between civilized nations during the last three centuries.

Our function is ended when we have stated what the evidence establishes, but we may be permitted to express our belief that these disclosures will not have been made in vain if they touch and rouse the conscience of mankind, and we venture to hope that as soon as the present war is over, the nations of the world in council will consider what means can be provided and sanctions devised to prevent the recurrence of such horrors as our generation is now witnessing.

With these words the Report closes. The conclusions will carry all the more weight because of the judicial spirit shown throughout, and the obviously open-minded manner in which the Committee approached their task. Some people have hitherto persuaded themselves that the tale of horrors reported from Belgium must be exaggerated. There is now overwhelming evidence that what happened is worse than we had been told.

THE APPENDIX.

An Appendix to the above Report has been issued. (Cd. 7895). In Appendix A are given the depositions of the witnesses. These depositions are given as nearly as possible in the exact words of the witness, and wherever a statement has been made tending to exculpate the German troops it has been given in full. The originals remain in the custody of the Home Department, where they will be available in case of need for reference after the conclusion of the war.

Appendix B gives extracts from diaries and papers, the gist of many of which appear at length in the body of the Report. In some cases they were taken from German corpses; in others from German prisoners of war. Other Appendices give German Proclamations, an extract from The Hague Convention on the laws of war, and the depositions taken by Professor Morgan, and the document concludes with facsimiles of certain of the diaries.

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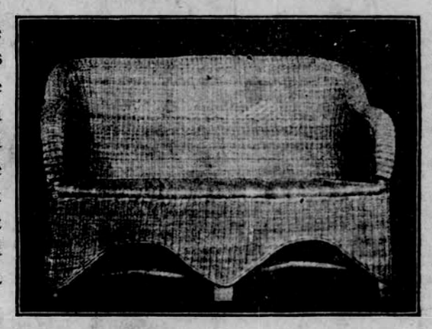

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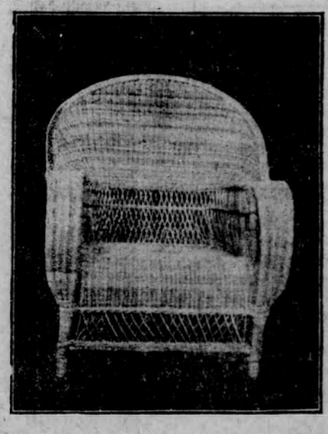

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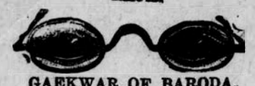

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INDIA AND THE WAR.

SIR F. YOUNGHUSBAND ON THE NEW CONDITIONS.

A meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute was held on Tuesday evening (May 11), when Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Younghusband K.C.I.E., read a paper on "India and the War."

The chair was taken by Mr. C. E. Hobhouse, M.P., Postmaster-General, who said in his opening remarks that of all the facts connected with the inception of this war none had a greater influence with the German rulers than their profound belief that England's embarkation on a European War would be marked by the disintegration of the Empire, and more particularly of India. Germany had made no greater mistake than in her belief in the disloyalty of our Indian fellow-subjects. Perhaps we ourselves, with all our greater opportunities for knowledge, were unprepared for the unexampled outburst of loyalty which followed from the Indian Princes and people.

Sir Francis Younghusband, after discussing the conditions existing in India when the war broke out and emphasising the splendid loyalty of the Indian people which that event demonstrated, proceeded to point out that many false ideas had been current as to the fighting capacity of the Indian troops. Whether the Indian was worse or better than the British soldier he came at a crucial moment and did a service for the Empire for which the Empire owed him gratitude. (Cheers.) With regard to the future it could safely be predicted that new conditions would arise. The old demand of Indians for commissions in the Army would be pressed; there would be demands for a more definite share in the Councils of the Empire, a larger part in the management of their own affairs, the right to bear arms and to volunteer, and a more equal social position. And the Chiefs who had stood so nobly by us might well hope to be granted a more prominent and effective part in the affairs of the Empire. (Cheers.)

"WITH THE INDIANS."

THE CHARGE OF THE 40TH PATHANS.

We quoted last week from the letter of the "Eye-Witness" at the front, in which account was given of the gallantry of "a battalion of Pathans." Mr. Arnold White ("Vanoc" of the "Referee") lifts the veil in a letter to the "Times" and reveals the fact that the regiment in question was the 40th Pathans who have recently arrived from Hong-Kong.

"They had a desperate business to tackle." The attack took place at two o'clock on Monday afternoon (May 3) over open ground. They were told that the distance to cover was two hundred yards, but it turned out to be eight hundred. "The 40th just melted away but continued the attack" and got to within seventy yards of the German trenches. Captain Dalmahoy fell after being wounded six times—"the bravest of the brave." Captain Christopher fell in the same grand way: Major Perkins died of his wounds: Colonel Rennick was shot through the stomach and is missing; Captain Waters is lying in hospital with a bullet through his brain. Only one captain and three subalterns remain with the regiment, Subadar Jehandad Khan and Jemadar Kukku were killed. The men (says Mr. White) are in fine spirit after their ordeal—proud of the part they have played and the *izzat* that have earned, and ready for another slap at the enemy.

A member of a London Regiment at the front writes:—

I am sitting in a wood close to the graves of thirty-one Gurkhas all killed by the same shell. Half a dozen Gurkhas are standing round, their faces betokening grief, and lips moving in silent prayer. Brish soldiers respect their grief and stand apart. We realise that duty called more faintly to them than to us; yet they have come farther and given their lives.

THE REWARD OF VALOUR.

A GALLANT GARHWALI.

Jemadar Pancham Singh Mahar, of the 2nd Battalion of the 39th Garhwal Rifles, has been awarded the Military Cross for "conspicuous gallantry on March 10, 1915, during the attack at Neuve Chapelle, where he showed great dash in command of a party which advanced over the open and captured many prisoners and a machine gun."

Seven other Crosses have been bestowed at the same time upon English officers, of whom three are attached to the Indian Army, Lieut. A. H. Mankelow, of the 1st Battalion of the 39th Garhwal Rifles, obtains his for the manner in which he handled his machine-guns on March 12. Lieut. R. G. H. Murray, of the 1st Battalion of the 9th Gurkha Rifles, is decorated for conspicuous gallantry and marked ability on March 10 and 11. When his regiment were occupying an advanced position on the River Layes the enemy made most strenuous efforts to get round the battalion's flank, but he met all their attempts with effective machine-gun fire, thus materially contributing towards their defeat. The last is Capt. F. P. Nosworthy, R.E., of the 3rd Sappers and Miners, who showed marked coolness and initiative under heavy close-range fire while constructing barricades.

There are also nine D.S.O.'s of which five go to Indian Army officers. These are: Capt. L. P. Collins, 1st Battalion of the 4th Gurkha Rifles, Major C. G. W. Hunter R.E., Field Engineer in the Meerut Division, Captain J. T. Lodwick, of the 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Gurkha Rifles, Captain C. J. Torrie, of the 30th Punjabis (commanding the 35th Signal Company), and Major D. M. Watt, of the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Gurkha Rifles. All are gained for gallantry at Neuve Chapelle during the operations which lasted from March 10 to 14.

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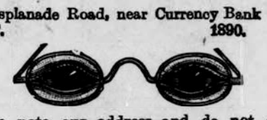

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